

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, No. 5, Commercial, Commissioner of the Board of New York and Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Board of Education, New York City. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. COMRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, Portable, Sewing, and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, Jars, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

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C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



We're Doing the Greatest Wash Goods Business

in the store's history—results brought and to be still greatly increased by a way that counts—with choice goods for less prices—with actual evidence that it pays to buy here.

Re-assortments and late new thing added—stocks now extended to a point surpassing any yet shown.

Choice American Dainties, 6¢ to 12¢.

Finest Imported Dainties, 20 and 25¢.

Handsome American and French Organdies—beautiful printings, 15, 20, 25¢.

Finest French Organdies—Raye and Carreaux, 30, 35¢—handsomest styles produced in these sheer dainty fabrics.

Fine Madras and Novelties, 12¢, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35¢, including latest importations of Anderson's choicest effects.

Imported Linen Lawns, 20 and 25¢.

Nobby Golf Cheviottes, 12¢—splendid for shirt waists.

Large assortments of Piques, Swisses and exquisite Novelties. Price range of new wash goods, 4¢ to \$1.25.

Good, useful and pretty wash goods, 6¢ and 8¢.

Send for samples—as many kind as you want—as many colorings—you can't exhaust the assortments, let your preference be what it may—and let the styles and qualities for the prices show where the most interesting wash goods business in the country is being done—a business of concern to your pocketbook.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS HORNE & CO.
IN OUR NEW SOTRE.

WE are now occupying our New Store at the corner of Penn Avenue and Fifth Street, and are just as proud of it as you will be when you come to visit us.

The building is the personification of all that is comfortable and elegant, and for the expeditious transaction of large volumes of business is a model building in every respect. Mechanically and artistically, it is perfect.

On the day we opened we also invited the public to inspect the most complete stocks of merchandise that any new store ever set before the people on a similar occasion.

If you have not been here yet kindly consider this an invitation to come at your earliest convenience. The freedom of the store is yours.

Penn Ave. & Fifth St.
PITTSBURG, PA.

OUR BOYS ON THE WAY

Sixth Regiment Left Camp Bushnell For Chickamauga.

MEN IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE.

But They Were Not Completely Armed or Uniformed.

EIGHTH LEFT FOR WASHINGTON.

The Seventh Regiment and Ninth Battalion Also Have Orders to Proceed to the National Capital—The Fifth Has Been Ordered to Tampa, Fla.—First Lieutenant Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry Relieved From Duty at Wilberforce University to Become Major of the Ninth Battalion Colored Ohio Volunteer Infantry—Arlene Expects Another Call For Volunteers.

COLUMBUS, May 18.—The Sixth regiment left Camp Bushnell yesterday for Chickamauga. The command was 11 companies and 800 men strong, in addition to Colonel McMacken, commanding the regiment and his field and staff. It was not completely armed or uniformed, but in good condition. There was not a man in the command seriously ill, and barring the lack of shoes, which has become chronic at Camp Bushnell thanks to the continued rains, the men were in fair condition.

The Eighth regiment, Colonel Hard commanding, left last night for Washington over the Toledo and Ohio Central road. The Seventh and the Ninth battalion have orders to proceed to Washington via the Ohio Central, and arrangements are now being made by the railroad to furnish the necessary trains tomorrow. The troops will proceed to Charleston, W. Va., and thence over the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Colonel Kennan and the Fifth have been ordered to Tampa, Fla., and will leave tomorrow morning over the Panhandle via Cincinnati. The Third will break camp and leave today over the Big Four via Cincinnati for Tampa, Fla.

Under this arrangement the understanding is that all the troops enroute to Washington will go via the Ohio Central and Chesapeake and Ohio.

The state authorities, under the direction of Colonel Freeman, are now engaged in gathering up all the camp paraphernalia left by the departing troops, and it is being packed and stored in the buildings erected for the commissary and quartermaster's departments. It will be ready for service in the event of a second call for volunteers, which General Ahlue states he believes will be made within the next 30 days.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—First Lieutenant Charles Young of the Ninth cavalry has been relieved from duty at Wilberforce university, O., in order that he may accept the position of major of the Ninth battalion of the colored Ohio volunteer infantry. Lieutenant Young is the only colored officer in the line of the army. This is said to be the first instance in which a colored officer has been given the command of a battalion of troops in the army.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Committee on Resolutions Against Combining With Other Parties.

COLUMBUS, May 18.—The Prohibition state convention, in session in this city, has decided to refuse to join with the other minority parties on a common platform in the interest of reform. This decision was reached in a conference of the committee on resolutions yesterday afternoon.

They will hold to their single principle of absolute prohibition and universal suffrage. The committee also decided to condemn the Pugh law, which requires signers of petitions for the nomination of candidates to vote for them, and made that a part of their report.

NOMINATIONS FOR OHIO.

The President Nominates Postmasters and an Internal Revenue Collector.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The president has made these nominations for Ohio: Postmasters—Robert M. Rownd, Columbus; C. A. McKim, Celina; W. S. Farnsworth, Camden; W. A. Dickie, Deniston; J. W. Ammerman, Eaton; Robert S. Fulton, Germantown; S. E. Lefter DeGraff, A. L. Jones, Greenville; James B. Fisher, Mariou; A. J. Eming, Miamisburg; Robert F. Dent, New Comerstown; Harry E. Taylor, Orrville; Charles A. Lehrer, Sandusky; Robert V. Jones, Sidney.

George P. Waldorf, collector of internal revenue, Tenth district of Ohio.

CANDIDATES FOR MODERATOR.

Two on the Train That Bore Delegates to Presbyterian Assembly.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—A large trainload of commissioners and others for the Presbyterian general assembly at Winona Lake, Ind., pulled out of the Union station yesterday. Two candidates for moderator were on board, Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook and Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, both of Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Robert I. Hunter said that the Philadelphia delegation was almost solid for Dr. Roberts, "but," said he, "there is danger of an uprising of the assembly for Dr. McCook."

Many commissioners entertained the opinion, however, that Rev. Dr. Walker Radcliffe of Washington would knock the big Presbyterian permisson. The campaign today will be warm.

A VIOLENT TORNADO.

It Devastated a Wide District Along the Republican River in South Central Nebraska.

LANCORN, Neb., May 18.—A violent tornado has devastated a wide district along Republican river, in south central Nebraska. A special from Franklin says that it swept rapidly northward, devastating the farms, groves and cattle ranches that lay in its path. The tornado lifted the water from the river bed where it crossed, forming a great volume of spray and water that flooded the valley behind it.

Six farm houses were torn to pieces, together with outbuildings, but no one was killed near here so far as is known. The tornado veered eastward from there.

REBELS NO USE TO DEWEY

Divided Among Themselves, Some Favoring Spain.

MANILA MAY FALL SOON.

Strict Blockade and Famine Likely to Cause a Surrender.

AN INSURGENT LEADER LANDED.

Arrangement Made For Rebels to Storm the Capital of the Philippines—It Is Reported That Rear Admiral Dewey Needs More Ships and a Military Force, but the War Department Prefers to Feel No Apprehension For the American Fleet's Safety—Indications That the Department Realizes Fairness of Major General Merritt's Suggestions For More Regular Troops to Go to Manila.

LONDON, May 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is expected, owing to the strict blockade and the famine resulting from it, that the city of Manila will soon be compelled to capitulate to the American blockading squadron under Admiral Dewey."

HONGKONG, May 18.—The steamer Esmeralda, which has just arrived from Manila with 400 refugees, chiefly Chinese, reports that the United States cruisers Concord and Boston are going to Ipeilo, where they expect prompt capitulation and to recapture the American ship Saranak with a cargo of coal. The blockade of Manila is extremely rigid and several foreign ships have been refused admittance.

The rebels are useless as allies of Admiral Dewey. They are utterly disunited, quite half of them being in favor of Spain. The Cavite arsenal was found empty. Colonel Miguel of the artillery committed suicide because he discovered that the ammunition was non-existent.

Captain General Augusti is trying to conciliate the rebels and has authorized the establishment of native councils.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special dispatch from Hongkong says that Consul Wildman has returned there from Kowloon bay, where he took the insurgent leader, General Aguinaldo, and his cabinet on the McCulloch. An arrangement was made for the insurgents to storm Manila.

The dispatch adds that it is absolutely necessary that more American warships and a strong military force be sent to Admiral Dewey at once.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The war department professes to feel no apprehension that Admiral Dewey or his men are in anywise endangered by their occupation of Manila harbor on the present basis, but this cannot be said of the unfortunate inhabitants of Manila if the present situation is protracted unduly. It is no small matter to organize and transport an expedition of 12,000 or 13,000 soldiers 6,000 miles across the sea at short notice, and the indications are that within a week some of the soldiers at least will be on their way from San Francisco, following the Charleston, which is expected to leave at any moment with a few supplies most urgently needed by Admiral Dewey.

There are indications that the war department has been brought to see the wisdom and fairness of the suggestions thrown out by Major General Merritt that his expedition should consist of not less than 15,000 men, and that at least a third of them should be seasoned troops from the regular army, capable of meeting on even terms the veteran Spanish soldiers who garrison Manila.

To endeavor to overcome the Spanish force with less than half their number of troops would seem to be a senseless proceeding in view of the fact that there is no necessity for such a course. General Merritt took occasion to deny very emphatically the accuracy of certain newspaper interviews which placed him in the position of refusing to obey an order to proceed to the Philippines because his force was insufficient. The officials of the department upon seeing these publications did not hesitate to express at once their belief that General Merritt was too good a soldier to refuse to obey a lawful order, although he admitted that he might have, as he did yesterday, through Inspector General Hughes, member of his staff, suggest the propriety of an increase in the number and a betterment in the quality of the soldiers to be furnished his command.

The Weather.

Fair and warmer today; light variable winds becoming southeasterly.

Great Army of Invasion

One Hundred Thousand Men Will be Landed in Cuba.

GEN. MILES MAY BE REPLACED

The Battleship Oregon Said to be With Admiral Sampson's Fleet—Another Call for Volunteers—Ohio's Naval Reserves Show the White Feather, and Will Not be Accepted by the Government.

Another Change of Plans.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—At a meeting held yesterday it was decided that a movement in force will be made on Cuba at once, irrespective of the movements of the navy. The administration has decided that our fleets can take care of all the warships that Spain can send here, and can see no reason why the army should not invade Cuba. The reports of commissioners who have recently returned from Cuba, where they conferred with Gomez and other insurgent leaders, were presented at the meeting of the cabinet, and the information they contained had great influence in changing the plans of the campaign. The Spaniards are busy fortifying all the cities they now hold, and arms and supplies are being gathered to withstand a prolonged siege. In view of this, the sending of an army of 12,000 or 14,000 men is considered inadvisable, and the number will probably be increased to 100,000. A general movement of troops from all over the country to southern points may be looked for within a few days, and the agents of the government are chartering transports as fast as possible. No information will be furnished as to the date on which the army will embark.

The Charleston Has Sailed.

VALLEJO, Cal., May 18.—[By Associated Press]—The United States cruiser Charleston sailed today for Manila with a large cargo of ammunition for Admiral Dewey's fleet. No troops were carried, but the vessel had a large supply of coal.

A Third Fleet Formed.

KEY WEST, May 18.—A third powerful fleet, Commodore Watson in command, has started for Havana to join the squadrons of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. The new fleet is composed of the monitors Puritan and Miantonomah, the cruisers Helena and Cincinnati, the gunboats Dolphin, Bancroft, Hamilton, Morrill, Eagle, Hawk and Wasp, four torpedo boats, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

Another Call For Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—The President, it is said, is considering the advisability of issuing another call for volunteers, and there are good grounds for the belief that it will be done within ten days.

Ohio Naval Reserves Not Wanted.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—Lieutenant Commander Hawley has been instructed by the navy department that it could not take the Ohio naval reserves as a body, or any single division as such. The lieutenant has been ordered to go from here to Chicago, where men are willing to enlist individually.

Polo Must Leave Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—Canadian detectives, who have been on the trail of the former Spanish minister, report that his actions are open to suspicion. The British ambassador here has informed the state department that investigations are now under way, and should it be found that the Spaniard has been conducting business detrimental to the United States he and his suite will be placed on the first ship sailing from Montreal to Spain.

Miles May Be Superseded.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—Owing to friction between the secretary of war and General Miles, there is a possibility that the latter may be removed from command. Should this happen, General Brooke, it is thought in military circles, will be appointed as chief in command of the army of invasion.

Safe with Sampson's Fleet.

KEY WEST, May 18.—[By Associated Press]—It is now believed by navy officials that the Oregon, with her consorts, the Marietta and Nichteroy, has joined Admiral Sampson's squadron.

One-Half of the Gresham Sinks.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 18.—[By Associated Press]—One-half of the United States revenue cutter Gresham, which had been cut in two and pontooned for passage through the Canadian canals, went to the bottom of the St. Lawrence river, near here. Fourteen seamen on board at the time were thrown in the water, but all were rescued.

ONLY WATCH, NOT PURSUE

As Long as Spanish Stay In Gulf or Caribbean Sea.

THE TASK OF OUR FLEETS.

Likely to Encircle Cuba and Convey Troops to the Island.

VESSELS, PROBABLY SPANISH, SEEN

Twenty-seven ships reported to have passed east of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, on Sunday, from noon to 6 p. m.—One approached the land and showed the Spanish flag—Considerable pressure brought to bear upon the administration, at Washington, to have the campaign in Cuba hastened. Energetic measures adopted to keep Spanish Admiral From Getting News.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Navy department officials are beginning to show a little sensitiveness to criticism in the matter of delay in bringing the Spanish fleet into action, conscious as they are that they have made all dispatch compatible with due regard for the safety of our own ports as well as of the lives of the crews of our warships. Every day there is talk of a change in the naval plans brought about by some movement of the Spanish squadron, but what the latest phase of the campaign is nobody outside of the members of the war board is competent to say.

The general impression yesterday was that no particular effort is to be made just now to pursue the Spaniards so long as they keep within the confines of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, but that Sampson and Schley in combination will encircle the island of Cuba, maintain the blockade and convey troops across the Florida straits if necessary, meanwhile simply keeping a watch on the Spanish flying squadron to see that it does not do mischief either to the American fleet, or by escaping into the Atlantic, to the seaboard cities. By this plan the military and naval officials might hope to silence the rather severe criticisms that are being expressed because of delays in opening the military campaign in Cuba itself.

Considerable pressure has come upon the administration from congressional quarters to have the campaign hastened, and there are thought to be signs of a resumption of the plans of the military leaders for the invasion of Cuba at the point where they were suddenly suspended by the announcement of the arrival of the Spanish flying squadron at Martinique. One sign of this was the inclusion in the regular army orders of a direction to Captain Alger to go to Tampa to join General Miles. At army headquarters there was no sign of immediate departure, but, after all, in view of the fact that three times at least everything has been prepared for a movement to Tampa, it may be presumed that everything is in train for departure at short notice without open manifestation of preparations.

Brigadier General Greely, chief of the signal service, and in charge of all strategic control of telegraph and cable lines, has adopted energetic measures to prevent the admiral of the Spanish squadron from keeping posted on the whereabouts and movements of United States squadrons and of our prospective naval and military operations. He telegraphed to the New York manager of the Hawaiian Cable company forbidding the sending or receipt of any messages except official messages to and from the United States government disclosing the movements of our fleets and ships.

The manager answered that the inhibition would be strictly observed. If Admiral Sampson is in Haitian waters, as is conjectured, then this cable restriction makes it impossible for his movements to become known to the government, or, if known, it is impossible to send out the information except through the government. General Greely also telegraphed the Anglo-American Cable company renewing their attention to the prohibition against any messages inimical to the interests of the government, and in particular forbidding the receipt or sending of messages disclosing the movements of our ships or prospective military movements.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 18.—It was reported here that on Monday last, from noon until 6 p. m., 27 vessels slowly steamed westerly north of Tortola island, 40 miles east of St. Thomas. One steamer, which approached the land, showed the Spanish flag.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special copyright dispatch from Santa Lucia, West Indies, says: A large, strange, warship was sighted lying off the west coast of this island. Others were also seen to the northward of Santa Lucia. These vessels are believed here to be a Spanish squadron watching for the United States battleship Oregon, which may pass close to this island on its way to Key West.

BRYAN WILLING TO FIGHT.

He Will Organize a Third Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers.

LANCORN, Neb., May 18.—William J. Bryan is to organize a third regiment of Nebraska volunteers to tender their services to the president as soon as mustered.

Vessels Placed in Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The torpedo boat McKee and the torpedo destroyer Yankton have been placed in commission at the Norfolk navy yard.

FAITHFUL DOBBINS.

Dobbins was a faithful old horse, perfectly content with his station in life.

He was born and brought up on Mr. Stevens' farm, and was always to be trusted and relied on. Even when a colt the children were allowed to pet him and feed him candy, of which he was very fond. As he grew older he knew them and would whinny every time he saw them around.

When the ladies of the house wished to drive, it was always Dobbins they chose in preference to a better looking horse.

One fine morning, before the household was astir, the old horse was disturbed by a great clatter coming down the road. He ran to the front of the field to see what all the noise could mean, when he was surprised to see three cobs belonging to Neighbor Perkins. "Hello, there!" said Dobbins, "where are you bound for so early?"

"Oh! we are off for a good time," replied one of the cobs. "We heard Mr. Perkins say it was about time we were broken to harness, but we object, so we jumped the fence and ran away, and here we are. We thought we would stop and ask you to go with us, and have a taste of freedom, seeing that you have had ten years of bondage."

"Why, I never thought of that," said Dobbins. "I never considered it bondage for I feel perfectly free. I have this beautiful pasture to run in, and everything to eat that a horse could wish for. A nice barn for cold or wet nights, the children all love me, I never am beaten or abused; what more could I wish for?"

"Still," said the colt, "you must admit that you are deprived of your liberty, and cannot go and come when you please; but let's not argue the point. Just raise the bars by putting your nose under them; and step out a free horse. You will be surprised at the sensation. You will feel like a colt again, so come along. We will stop at Farmer's Smith's and ask several of his horses to accompany us. Then away we will gallop over the country. We will have everything our own way."

Finally poor old Dobbins was persuaded, and after the first wrong step was taken his conscience seemed to trouble him less. When out of sight of his home he began to run and kick up and he really imagined he felt younger. He whinnied time and again, as much as to say, "This is fine, I am very glad that I came. I haven't the slightest regret for my home. I hope the folks won't miss me. I wonder which horse will take my place for me ladies and children to drive, not that I feel jealous, oh, no!"

After running all day, the poor old horse began to feel tired and his high spirits left him.

He inquired of his friends where they were going to sleep and where they would get their hay and oats from.

"You will have to do without oats," they said, "and live on grass and foliage, and we will sleep by the roadside. Cheer up, old fellow—you will feel much better after a good night's rest; you are tired, for we have traveled miles and miles."

But things did not turn out satisfactorily. About midnight a cold rain set in and the wind blew a gale. Dobbins began to shiver and shake and to think of the comfortable quarters which he had left. He wished himself safely back again, and he turned and rolled over. But everything was wet and cold. Once he thought he would get up and start for home, but he felt rather ashamed to desert his friends so soon, so he bravely bore it until the storm passed over, and in the morning the sun shone brightly again.

The colts jumped up, none the worse for a good wetting, and they were ready for another frolic, but Dobbins was so stiff he could hardly move. "Come! Come! old fellow," said one colt, "you will have to move livelier than that or we shall have to leave you behind. We cannot be bothered with such an old slow poke. You won't do for us, so good-by; look out for yourself," and away they went without one kind word or look.

Tired and footsore as Dobbins was he began to retrace his steps, not quite so lively as he had been the day before. The way seemed so long he really thought he would give out, and die by the roadside; but after a weary struggle, the old farm house came in view—then the barn.

He had just strength enough to reach the gate and give a faint whinny.

Mr. Stevens heard it and jumped up, saying, "That sounded like Dobbins. I said he would return if he had his liberty, and sure enough here he is." But what a sight! Covered with mud; his tail and mane matted with burrs and stick-tights, so lame that he could hardly get to the barn.

The family all ran out to pet him. The children wished that he could speak that he might tell them who had taken him out and abused him.

They were sorry to see their old friend in such a condition.

They treated him to a good rubbing, and a fine warm bran mash. Then such a bed of straw as would delight any sensitive horse.

After several days of such treatment he began to feel like himself and never again would he want to be free.

About a week later he saw Farmer Perkins and his hired man bringing home the runaway colts. They looked over the fence at Dobbins quietly nibbling grass in the pasture as if he had never left it. They would like to have spoken to him, but Dobbins gave them the cold shoulder. He says he does not care for fair weather friends.

In Doubt.

A certain minister, who is not a ways so careful as he ought to be in making his teaching and his practice correspond, was lately telling some friends a story of adventure. It was a pretty "tall" story, and the minister's ten-year-old little girl was observed to be listening to it very intently. When he finished, she fastened her wide-open eyes upon her father's face and said very gravely, "Is that true, or are you preaching now, papa?"—Household Words.

PRUNING SHRUBS

The Proper Method to be Pursued in this Work

In the arrangement of home grounds the planting of ornamental shrubs has become more general than it was even a decade ago, and if the slight care necessary to keep the different species in vigorous condition and in good form were more widely understood, the number and variety of these subjects would be still greater. Many a beautiful specimen has been ruined by an injudicious application of "hired man" who, when turned loose, cuts and slashes everything in sight, reducing all kinds of subjects in the same form. Yet if he would remember a few simple rules he might do the pruning as well as an experienced gardener.

Shrubs may be divided into two groups—flowering and non-flowering, and each of these may again be divided into deciduous and evergreen. Flowering shrubs may be separated into two classes—spring and early summer flowering, and late summer and fall flowering. The members of the former class develop their flower buds during the season previous to blossoming. These buds are protected during the winter by devices which vary with the species. In some there is a woolly growth, in others a waxy exudation, in still others thickened bud scales.

The second group of flowering shrubs perfects the blossom buds during the season in which they flower. It is at once apparent that these two classes demand different treatment. Fortunately, a three-word rule will apply in each case: Prune after flowering. Lilac, Japan Quince, and other shrubs which blossom in the early part of the season may be trimmed as soon as the bloom is past; and Hydrangea, Althea, Burning Bush, and such late-blossoming subjects may be pruned during the autumn, winter, or at any time prior to the commencement of growth in the spring. In fact, it is better to leave all the tender and late-flowering shrubs until the buds begin to swell, or at least until danger of killing frost is over. The winter-killed wood may be removed at the same time the superfluous growth is cut out.

The foregoing remarks apply to the pruning of flower-producing shrubs. When the object of the pruning is to improve the form of the specimen, the trimming may be done at any convenient time, although it is better to do it during the spring or early summer since the wounds then have a better chance to heal. The autumn is the least favorable season to prune since the cut surface is exposed to the air for a long period, and the limb generally dies back a greater or less distance. Pruning for form does not imply that all shrubs shall appear to have come from the same mould. Such pruning seldom produces a handsome subject. It means merely holding the plant within bounds—natural limits—but allowing it perfect freedom within those limits. Each plant, be it humble herb or lordly tree, has its own peculiar beauty and character, an individuality that should be retained, and no pruning should be practised that jeopardizes this personality.

The only pruning necessary, as a general rule, is the removal of dead wood and the occasional cutting out of a centre stem. These obstruct the light and air and thus favor disease. The amount of wood to remove at any one time will depend upon the specimen, the species, and its behavior in the locality, although, as a general rule, it will be better to prune too little than too much, since heavy pruning tends to the production of "blind" wood.

With respect to evergreens, the one rule to bear in mind is: Postpone pruning until the spring, since the danger from drying out is greater than in the case with deciduous shrubs. April is perhaps the best month to trim evergreens because growth is usually strong during that month and the next and the wounds heal rapidly.—M. G. K. in American Gardening.

Weeders for Hand Use.

While the horse weeder is used for all coarser crops, such as peas, beans, potatoes, cabbage, beets, tomatoes, etc., we have been missing a hand tool of this kind. Many gardeners use a hand steel rake, and this comes handy for many purposes. Recently Mr. A. I. Root, in Gleanings, described a Breed weeder for hand use that seedsman offer at the small price of 50 cents. I have never used this, and cannot speak of its value. It seems to be too cheap to be very efficient. A short time ago I spoke approvingly of the Iron Age Hand Wheel Hoe. This, in its general make up, resembles the Planet, Jr., and I like it very much, but like others of its class, it acts more as a weeder than as a soil stirrer.

"The side hoes, particularly where the land is baked, simply cracks it and breaks the soil, but do not pulverize it. The weeders follow and break up all the lumps and avoid the possibility of weeds starting to grow again. Then, too, these weeders tend to keep the land perfectly level. The side hoes constantly paring the soil away from the plant will in time leave it on the ridge so that the sun and wind dry them out. With the weeders following the side hoes, this is all avoided." Every one who has ever used a wheel hoe with these side hoes, will surely recognize the force of the manufacturers' claim. I have in many cases used a narrow steel rake, following after the wheel-hoe in order to get the soil more thoroughly pulverized and leveled between the rows. Here again, I think as much of the service of the pulverized soil as a mulch, and of the plant food liberated by the mixing and airing of the soil particles, as I do of the effect in merely killing weeds or preventing weed growth. On the whole, I think the new attachments are desirable, and will give satisfaction. At any rate the principle is correct.—Dr. Genier, in Practical Farmer.

Why Dairying Pays.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of the dairy industry in the older settled states lies in the fact that this business restores farm fertility, instead of reducing it. One ton of butter sent from the farm takes away practically no fertility, while a ton of wheat removes about \$8.50 of plant food and a ton of corn about \$5 worth. Such figures speak for themselves.

FARM NOTES

Go slow about using a heavy trolley on damp ground in the spring, when rains are frequent.

No matter how cheap horseflesh may be in the market, a good team of horses is just as essential on the farm as it ever was, and, therefore, worth just as much money to the farmer.

It is stated that as a rule good sugar beets can be grown on any soil which will produce a satisfactory crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. Fairly level soil, well drained, is essential to best results.

The first crop that comes in the spring is asparagus, and it frequently is cut as early as April. Have the beds ready, using well rotted manure and salt or fertilizer. A single row, 100 feet long, should give an ordinary family a full supply.

One of the conditions for making the most of manure is to have it made soluble so that plant roots can easily and early make use of it. Market gardeners understand this, and it is we think one of the reasons why manure is worth more to them than it is to the average farmer.

Early potatoes should be planted deep and hilled up. Later on the hills may be leveled down with a harrow. If the rows are well manured and the potatoes planted deep the seed will be protected from severe cold, and as soon as spring fairly opens they will make a good start and grow rapidly.

A very little finely rotted manure, or if this cannot be had, some nitrate of soda, applied with the seed at planting time, will make the roots extend much farther in search of plant food than they would otherwise do. Besides, this will make the crop ripen much earlier than it can where no manure is thus applied.

Many gardeners have planted the extra early peas. Should they be subject to a freezing spell they may turn yellow, and though not necessarily killed, will make but little headway. The difficulty is that the seed may rot in the ground if a cold spell comes, but in order to have early peas some risk must be incurred.

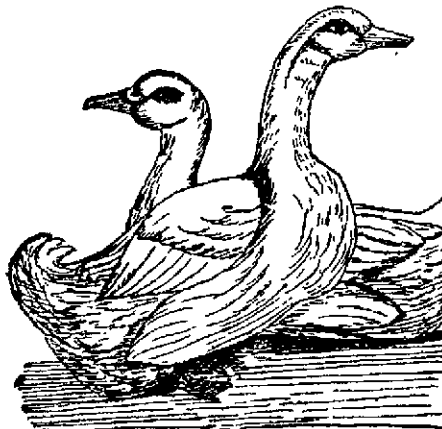
Onions should now be in the ground. Plant the sets in rows, placing them four inches apart in the rows. The rows may be sufficiently wide to permit the use of a wheel hoe. It is important to keep the grass from between the onions, as well as to have the space between the rows clean. Onions can endure frost and will start to grow almost as soon as planted.

Do not be deceived by the advance warm weather of spring and put in the garden crops too soon. It will be time enough to complete the planting when the apple trees begin to bloom. A late frost will destroy all tender plants. Cool nights are also detrimental to the growth of such plants as squash, beans, melons, tomatoes and corn. The ground must be warm before plants will make headway in growth.

Scales should be used in every house and barn. There is more money in knowing than in guessing. The following proverb ought to be heeded: "Deliver all things by measure and weight." Weigh the pigs, stock and grain and hay as well as fertilizers, so as to deal justly and be fairly dealt with. In selling live stock the weight is usually estimated by the drover or butcher who comes to buy, and long practice on their part gives them a decided advantage over the seller.

Improved Pekin Ducks.

A word concerning this strain of Pekins may not be out of place for the information of those who would think that they are a "new thing." Such is not the case; they are an "old thing," the foundation being laid years ago from the purest of pure Pekins obtainable, and improved from year to year along the most important lines, namely,



ly, superior size, rapid growth, early and prolific layers. If you have Pekins which will dress twelve to fourteen pounds per pair at ten weeks old, and lay one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty eggs a season, beginning early in December, then you don't need any improvement; but if you have not, then the Improved Pekins are what you want, and what you must have to bring the most satisfactory results.

Fertility and Productive Power.

If there is one thing more than another that enters this problem it is work. Work, study, think! Success depends on these. On this royal road thorough tillage is a prime factor, but my success has been made at dairying. Good cows and liberal feed are almost always followed by pleasant results. When I started in the business, began studying the feeding and also fertility and value of the different kinds of grain. I soon learned that for every ton of corn fed out I got \$6 worth of fertility to put to work in my soil; shorts double and cotton-seed meal more than three times as much. My butter paid all grain bills and also grocery bills. I knew I must be on the road to success, as the fertilizing power, although out of sight, was in the soil, to show itself in crops in due season. I can now manure 3 acres of corn where a few years ago could barely dress one. I use some phosphate, 300 lbs or so per acre. The corn mostly goes into the silo, as my experience has taught me it is worth more that way. In connection with the dairy I keep swine to take the milk and always feed some grain with it, as it pays. I can get a small profit on pork and pigs at the lowest price they have sold for. Use bedding freely to take up the liquid and for the comfort of the animals. I prefer straw for the fertility in it.—J. W. Sanders, in Farm and Home.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried

several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of poison or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

ELEANOR M. TIPPELL,

5711 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For Blood
will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in Bay. The latest equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for Illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHMANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write G. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH
On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.
For information, County Map Folders, etc. address,
JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

PURE BLOOD.

Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher
Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofula for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful!
W. J. GILMORE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.
At all Druggists, \$1.00.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward	8	15	31	11
Pittsburgh	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45
Beaver Falls	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50
Columbiana	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Leontonia	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Salem	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Alliance	12:30	12:45	1:00	1:15
Maximo	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:25
Louisville	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15
Canonsville	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05
Massillon	16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55
Lawrence	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45
Burton City	18:10	18:25	18:40	18:55
Orville	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45
Smithville	20:10	20:25	20:40	20:55
Wooters	21:10	21:25	21:40	21:55
Shreve	22:10	22:25	22:40	22:55
Big Prairie	23:10	23:25	23:40	23:55
Leontonia	24:10	24:25	24:40	24:55
Louisville	25:10	25:25	25:40	25:55
Perryville	26:10	26:25	26:40	26:55
Lucas	27:10	27:25	27:40	27:55
Massillon	28:10	28:25	28:40	28:55
Canonsville	29:10	29:25	29:40	29:55
Bucyrus	30:10	30:25	30:40	30:55
Lima	31:10	31:25	31:40	31:55
Van Wert	32:10	32:25	32:40	32:55
Fl. Wayne	33:10	33:25	33:40	33:55
Warsaw	34:10	34:25	34:40	34:55
Plymouth	35:10	35:25	35:40	35:55
Valparaiso	36:10	36:25	36:40	36:55
Chicago	37:10	37:25	37:40	37:55

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.
Myron T. Herriot, Receiver
Time Table—in effect Nov. 20, 1897

Going East	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Toledo	7:00	7:15	7:30
Oak Harbor	8:00	8:15	8:30
Frederick	9:00	9:15	9:30
Wellsburg	10:00	10:15	10:30
Bellevue	11:00	11:15	11:30
Monroeville	12:00	12:15	12:30
Norwalk	13:00	13:15	13:30
Wellington	14:00	14:15	14:30
Stonewall	15:00	15:15	15:30
Lodi	16:00	16:15	16:30
Creighton	17:00	17:15	17:30
Orville	18:00	18:15	18:30
Massillon	19:00	19:15	19:30
Lawrence	20:00	20:15	20:30
Valley Jct.	21:00	21:15	21:30
Shreve	22:00	22:15	22:30
Big Prairie	23:00	23:15	23:30
Leontonia	24:00	24:15	24:30
Louisville	25:00	25:15	25:30
Perryville	26:00	26:15	26:30
Lucas	27:00	27:15	27:30
Massillon	28:00	28:15	28:30
Canonsville	29:00	29:15	29:30
Bucyrus	30:00	30:15	30:30
Lima	31:00	31:15	31:30
Van Wert	32:00	32:15	32:30
Fl. Wayne	33:00	33:15	33:30
Warsaw	34:00	34:15	34:30
Plymouth	35:00	35:15	35:30
Valparaiso	36:00	36:15	36:30
Chicago	37:00	37:15	37:30

Going West

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Wheeling	7:00	7:15
Marshall	8:00	8:15
Warrenton	9:00	9:15
Unionville	10:00	10:15
Bowersville	11:00	11:15
Sherrill	12:00	12:15
Valley Jct.	13:00	13:15
Stonewall	14:00	14:15
Orville	15:00	15:15
Massillon	16:00	16:15
Lodi	17:00	17:15
Creighton	18:00	18:15
Smithville	19:00	19:15
Wooters	20:00	20:15
Shreve	21:00	21:15
Big Prairie	22:00	22:15
Leontonia	23:00	23:15
Louisville	24:00	24:15
Perryville	25:00	25:15
Lucas	26:00	26:15
Massillon	27:00	27:15
Canonsville	28:00	28:15
Bucyrus	29:00	29:15
Lima	30:00	30:15
Van Wert	31:00	31:15
Fl. Wayne	32:00	32:15
Warsaw	33:00	33:15
Plymouth	34:00	34:15
Valparaiso	35:00	35:15
Chicago	36:00	36:15

Ohio River Division, Daily

Wheeling	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.
Brilliant	7:00	7:15	7:30
Mingo Jct.	8:00	8:15	8:30

THE NEWS FROM CANTON

Items of General Interest From the County Seat.

FUNERAL OF DR. AND MRS. EVANS.

Thousands of Cantonians March to the Cemetery—An Answer in the Flickinger-Brown Case—Jacob Blinn Bleeds to Death—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, May 16.—Lawyers Willison & Day, of Massillon, representing the defense in the case of Darley Flickinger vs. Frank Brown, have filed an amended answer in court in which the defendant petitions for dismissal with his costs. Suit was instituted by Mr. Flickinger to recover \$5,000 for loss of an eye, which he claims, resulted from careless shooting on the part of Mr. Brown. In his answer Mr. Brown avers that he was invited to hunt quail on the lands of George Leeper where the accident occurred, and that the plaintiff was a trespasser and had previously been ordered to leave the place. Mr. Brown also claims to have had no knowledge of Flickinger's presence on the farm and denies that the accident resulted from carelessness on his, Brown's, part.

Court was resumed in room No. 1 this morning, Judge McCarty presiding. The motion docket was disposed of and in the afternoon the assignment was taken up.

Jacob Blinn, a brother-in-law of Dr. Portmann, of this city, died suddenly at his home in Correll street, Sunday morning. Mr. Blinn had gone to the kitchen for a drink of water and in some manner ruptured a blood vessel in his lungs and bled to death. He leaves a wife and child. Andrew Myers, whose several days ago fell from a roof and injured his spine, died on Sunday. In both cases Coroner McCutcheon held inquests.

The funeral of the late Dr. C. H. Evans and wife, was one of the largest ever conducted in this city. The Eighth Regiment U. S. R. of P., of which Dr. Evans was lieutenant colonel, attended in a body and several local orders joined in the procession including the Canton troop. The number of citizens who followed to the cemetery is estimated at 5,000.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of John Poorman, of Tuscarawas township. Sale of land has been confirmed in the estate of Austin Brinker, of Lawrence township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Adam Boerngen, of Massillon. Private sale of desperate claims has been ordered in the assignment of William Castleman, of Massillon. Henry Bowers has been appointed guardian of John K. Girt, of Tuscarawas township.

A demurrer was filed to the petition in the case of Henry Hansen vs. George Henrich, of Massillon, being a difference over a party wall between the respective establishments, and was argued this morning before Judge McCarty. The demurrer was overruled, and the court held that the petition stated facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against Mr. Henrich.

Marriage licenses have been granted to David J. Evans and Sarah J. Parry, of Alliance, Edward Beiter and Elizabeth Smith, of Canton, Frank Ickes and Anna E. Bush, of Paris and Calvin Long and Nettie C. Baum, of Waynesburg.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A Meeting of Singers Held at Justus on Sunday.

JUSTUS, May 16.—The musical festival held in the Welsh church at this place, Sunday, by the congregations of the Welsh churches of Canal Dover, Justus, East Greenville and Pigeon Run brought many people to Justus from these places, and quite a number from Massillon and other towns of the neighborhood. The meeting was successful beyond all expectations. Mrs. William Morgan, of East Greenville, played the accompaniments for the singing, which included chorals and sacred anthems. The next meeting will be held at Canal Dover on Sept. 15. The officers of this organization are: President, the Rev. W. J. Evans, Canal Dover; general musical director, J. B. Lodwick, Youngstown; local musical directors, Roger Price, Justus; J. W. Thomas, East Greenville; Frank Savage, Pigeon Run. W. T. Morgan, Canal Dover; president of the committee, David Lewis, Pigeon Run secretary, D. T. Evans, Justus.

A WARNING TO TRAIN JUMPERS.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 16.—The young men of our village who have been jumping on and off the W. & L. E. shifter should take warning from the serious accident which befell Cyrus Brinkhart, Saturday. In jumping from the train at the Pocock switch he was thrown violently to the ground, receiving a cut three inches long on his scalp, a deep gash over one eye, scratches all over his face, and a badly bruised leg. Today he is resting easily, but it will be some time before he fully recovers.

A large crowd attended the singing festival at Justus yesterday, and everybody was delighted with the programme rendered. Societies were present from Canal Dover, Pigeon Run, Justus and East Greenville, and the singing was led by John Roderick, of Youngstown.

The Rev. William Williams, of North Lawrence, took a leading part in the Epworth League meeting at the M. E. church last night. The topic was "Look Down, Look Up."

Samuel Evans' new barn is completed.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Now is the time to subscribe.

MASSILLONIANS ABROAD.

Interesting Items Clipped From a Private Letter.

From private letters received in Massillon, it is learned that Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, Miss Laura Russell and Miss Alice Burton, of Massillon, and Miss Mary Harter, of Canton, are now in Paris, where they expect to remain a month, probably going from there to Normandy and Brittany. They have all been travelling more or less, and have had many interesting experiences. After leaving Germany, where they spent the winter, Misses Russell and Burton visited several of the Italian cities in a leisurely way. At Venice they employed the gondolier whom F. Hopkinson Smith has recently immortalized in his "Venetian Days," and found him as entertaining as the city. Miss Burton went on to Rome, where she spent holy week and Easter and there met Mr. Harter. Both young ladies heard Dr. Forbes's lectures delivered in the presence of the historical Roman ruins, and Miss Burton was particularly fortunate in having presented to her, through a friend whose son is a member of the pope's guard, a ticket admitting her to the Sistine chapel on Easter Sunday, where the pope in person said mass. As Miss Burton tells it, her experience was intensely interesting. She was required to wear black and a black veil instead of a hat or bonnet, and went early in order to see to good advantage. Not more than two or three hundred persons could be accommodated and the scene was solemn and beautiful in the extreme. The face of the aged pontiff she describes as one of luminous, intellectual beauty, through which his mental vigor shines, all but dispelling any thought of his physical weakness. His voice is now feeble and unmusical, but his manner is graceful and dignified. Nearly all the people present were loaded down with rosaries and other objects of devotion, which they held up to be blessed by the pope as he was carried out in his chair, with hand outstretched and three fingers extended to confer divine grace. All the cardinals in Rome were present, including Cardinal Rampolla, whom the residents of Rome expect to see chosen as Leo's successor.

Upon leaving Miss Burton, Miss Russell went to the Riviera, drove along the seashore from Bordighera to Nice, and saw it all at its best. The list of crowned heads and other distinguished persons she chanced to see would occupy considerable space, for at that time royalty seemed to be holding a congress at Nice. Prominent among those she encountered were Queen Victoria, the prince of Wales, King Leopold, of Belgium, President Faure, of France, the crown prince and princess of Roumania, and the novelist, Zola.

Until recently Miss Harter has been with her aunt, Mrs. M. D. Harter, but the latter is now on her way to Paris via Vienna. Miss Harter will spend the summer abroad, and the other young ladies will start for home on June 20 if all goes well. Mrs. McCue and Miss Blanche McCue are now in Paris also.

Everybody in Europe, according to the best information, is stirred up on account of the Spanish-American trouble. In Marseille, where there is a Spanish population of over 20,000, there is a good deal of objection to the American programme, and the civil authorities have deemed it wise to post a special guard night and day before the American consulate, although no unpleasant manifestations have been made or seem to be expected. It is said that there, as at many other American consulates, the work has doubled of late because of the numerous applications for enlistment in the army of the United States, all of which, as a matter of course, cannot be considered.

SHOES ARE NEEDED.

Harry Carley Writes That the Massillon Boys are Poorly Shod.

CAMP BUSHNELL, COLUMBUS, May 14.—This is a very nice day and they are all cleaning up around their tents. The Eighth regiment was mustered into the United States service yesterday, and the cavalry will leave today for Chickamauga. Governor Bushnell informed the war department that the troops here are much in need of shoes, and that unless the government can furnish them at once, the state had better be permitted to do so. The men are not satisfied with the food furnished by the government since they have been mustered in; the fare is not as good as that furnished by the state through Colonel Burke. Captain Fisher was officer of the day on Thursday. On Wednesday afternoon a ladies' orchestra, consisting of a cornet, violin, cello, and flute entertained the boys with a concert in the Y. M. C. A. tents. The national airs were played and all joined in singing the words. The musicians were driven to the city in the Eighth regiment ambulance. Second Lieutenant Smart, of Company L, has had a new uniform presented to him and makes quite a soldierly appearance. Corporal Stump has been appointed sergeant by Captain Fisher. The boys from Massillon are waiting for another excursion from there, as the pies and cakes are all gone. HARRY CARLEY.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

While the War Lasts.

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistering, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE PURSER'S NERVE

SHAVED TO KEEP HIS WITS WHILE THE SHIP WAS SINKING.

He Told the Story to the Gallia's Shipwrecked Passengers—In the Matter of Nerve He Went the Amateur Photographer One Better.

It was a cozy room, with antique hangings and furniture and walls hung with handsome works of art which could be only indistinctly seen by the light of the flickering fire on the hearth. The little party agreed with the beautiful hostess that the room was just dark enough for a ghost story. "I don't know a ghost story," said one of the men, "but the dramatic rescue of the Veendam's passengers by the St. Louis reminds me of my experience on board the old Gallia when she was caught in a hurricane in midwinter about 700 miles from Queenstown. The waves broke in our decks and flooded the cabins, and nobody thought for a little while that any one on board the vessel would ever see land again. There was no panic, no shouting, no weeping, and it seemed that all were perfectly prepared to go, though they looked far from happy floundering about in the water dressed in such garments as they could grasp when they were aroused from their sleep by the crash which sent tons of water into the ship. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning. The stewards had begun to set the table for breakfast, and, as I recall the picture, I can see men and women, most of them with heavy wraps over their night-dresses, standing on the table and dancing a forced 'minuet between the guard rails and the dishes.

"At one end of the cabin, while others were silently praying, stood a young fellow with nothing on but a suit of blue and white pyjamas, holding a snap camera in front of him. 'If you folks'll hold still a minute,' he said, 'we'll have a picture of this if we ever get out of it.' And for a moment people forgot the terrible situation, and I have always believed that one of the women adjusted her water soaked gown so that she might look well in the picture taken under the shadow of the destroying angel.

"Well, we got through it all right, although we came to Liverpool in a sadly battered condition, and when they hoisted the trunks from the hold the water ran out of them as though each piece was a sieve. We had service on board the ship the Sunday following our disaster, and although two days had passed since we thought we were gone, we seemed only then to appreciate fully what had happened. Men and women who had shown no sign of fear now moped in corners with trembling lips, unable to speak because of the lump in their throats, and the service of song was a flat failure, because no one could sing any more than the young woman at the organ could get a note out of that water soaked, dripping piece of turniture.

"We reached Liverpool too late at night to leave the ship, and the men, who had become better acquainted than they would have been on a less tempestuous voyage, gathered in the saloon and for the hundredth time exchanged congratulations.

"This was nothing," said our purser, 'to the experience I once had, and not so long ago. To go down with all hands must be hard enough, but to be the only one of a whole shipful to go and to see all the rest saved—that's pretty hard. That came near being my case, and I don't want another similar experience.

"I was an officer on the Ohio when she knocked a hole in her bottom, and I helped transfer the passengers and save what we could. When all had been sent to the ship which came to our relief, we made ready for the last boatload, of which I was to be one. We had a lot of money and valuables in the ship's safe, and I went below, took a tablecloth from the cabin table and into this I dumped the contents of the various compartments of the safe. I made a bag of it, carried it on deck, and when I came to where the boat should have been I found that it had gone, and I, with the treasure, was left in the rapidly sinking ship. I can think of any number of situations which I would have preferred to mine just then. The wind being against me, I could not make myself heard. I put up signals, and no one would ever guess what I did then. I wanted to keep my wits about me and block all chances for nervousness, so I did what requires a man's full attention—began to shave, and I doubt whether I ever did a cleaner or a better job.

"By the time I had finished my companions must have missed me, for I could see them returning, and when they came alongside there were not many inches to step down from the sinking big boat to the little thing that took us away. I tell you this story to show how necessary it is to have nerve on board ship."

"And did he tell it for a true story?" asked the hostess.

"He swore to every detail," "Then he did have nerve,"—New York Tribune.

The Dear Child.

Little Tommie—Sister Lillian likes to have you come here.

Mr. Simperling—Aw, indeed! How do you know that?

Little Tommie—Well, people always like what makes them glad, don't they?

Mr. Simperling—Generally. But how do you know I make her glad?

Little Tommie—I heard her tell one of the other girls today that she just had to laugh every time she looked at you.—Cleveland Leader

South.

"Have you ever traveled in the south?" asked the New Orleans man of the chap from Bangor, Me.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said the Maine man. "I have been to Boston and New York."—Harper's Bazar

WILL RAISE MILLIONS.

The War Revenue Measure Explained in the Senate by Mr. Allison—The Estimates.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The debate upon the war revenue measure has been begun in the senate. The opening statement for the committee on finance was made by Mr. Allison (R.) the ranking member in the absence of Mr. Morrill (Vt.). It was estimated that the bill, as it came from the house of representatives, would raise about \$100,000,000 a year. As reported from the senate committee Mr. Allison estimated it will raise \$151,497,066. Appended is a recapitulation of the amount of revenue to be derived by the government under the present law and under the bill as it was reported from the senate committee on finance. It will be noted that the estimates include the amounts raised under the present law and the increases proposed in the pending bill. The figures are as follows:

Permented liquors, \$58,906,120; tobacco manufacturers and dealers, \$307,102; bankers, \$2,394,600; exchange brokers and pawnbrokers, \$1,500,400; commercial brokers, \$213,094; theatres, circuses and other exhibitions, \$1,820,445; bowling alleys and billiard tables, \$166,967; stocks, bonds, merchandise, etc., \$10,000,000; bank checks, \$5,000,000; inland bills of exchange, \$1,500,000; foreign bills of exchange, \$500,000; express and freight, including all bills of lading, \$10,000,000; life insurance, \$1,275,000; mortgages, \$2,041,398; other articles in schedule A, including tax on receipts, \$25,000,000; proprietary preparations and perfumery, \$20,000,000; chewing gums, \$1,000,000; legacies and succession, \$9,275,455; total, \$214,015,829.

Add the revenue to be derived from articles not included in the proceeding on the basis of receipts of 1897 to this \$214,015,829; spirits, \$82,005,542; brewers, special tax, \$160,937; retail dealers in malt liquors, \$181,071; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, \$278,801; eleomargarine, \$1,034,029; filled cheese, \$18,992; miscellaneous receipts, \$375,468. Total estimated revenues, \$298,113,659. Less revenues for 1897, \$146,619,553. Revenues provided by senate bill, \$151,694,066.

A LETTER TO WOMEN.

A few words from Mrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, will certainly corroborate the claim that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is woman's ever reliable friend.

"I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly.

"For nine weeks I was in bed suffering with inflammation and congestion of the ovaries. I had a discharge all the time. When lying down all the time, I felt quite comfortable; but as soon as I would put my feet on the floor, the pains would come back.

"Every one thought it was impossible for me to get well. I was paying \$1 per day for doctor's visits and 75 cents a day for medicine. I made up my mind to try Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has effected a complete cure for me, and I have all the faith in the world in it. What a blessing to woman it is!"—Mrs. JENNIE L. SMITH, No. 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.



Cleaning Things

is never pleasant work. The way to have cleaning well done, and to get through it quickly without spending much strength, is to use

GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Then the cleaning things are laid aside early in the day, and the housewife has time for more pleasant things.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

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Artistic shades producing pleasing effects. Color Card, Pamphlet, "Exterior Decoration," etc., mailed on request.

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..WALL PAPER STORE..

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Are prettier than ever and the choice selections we have made, will enable every body to find just what they want in looking at our line. Our stock of cheap and medium grades of Wall Paper are perfect beauties and attract the attention of everybody. The LOW PRICES are astonishing.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1908.

The Senators who were most intolerant of delay by the administration in the beginning of hostilities against Spain, are the very men who have been working to embarrass and cripple the government in its efforts to prosecute the war which they helped to make, by preventing the speedy passage of the war revenue bill.

From the records of the past ten months the Bureau of Statistics estimates that the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be the most remarkable ever known in the history of the country, and that the excess of exports over imports, or the balance of trade in favor of the United States, for the twelve months will approximate \$6,000,000.

The refusal of General Merritt to obey orders has created a great sensation in military circles, and if his action has been correctly reported he may be severely disciplined. As at present planned, an army of from 12,000 to 14,000 men is to be sent to the Philippines, with General Merritt in command and of this number 1,200 are to be regulars. The general, it is said, has absolutely refused to go, unless out of the total number of troops at least 5,000 are regulars.

This is an anxious time for the administration and the American people, but the anxiety is not coupled with doubts as to the outcome of the meeting between our warships and those of the enemy. Admiral Sampson has five armored craft with him. Commodore Schley has three of that rating. The Spanish force numbers four and perhaps five armored cruisers. They would give Schley some hard work, but every confidence is felt that he would win the fight. Every one of his three armored clads is superior to any of the enemy. And as for Sampson—may he have the good fortune to encounter the elusive Spaniards and like another Dewey, fire another Manila!

Latest news from Washington indicates a complete change in the plan of conducting the campaign in Cuba. Hereafter the sea battles will not be fought on paper by the board of strategy at the navy department, but will be fought by officers at the scene of action. Light vessels will no longer be sent into Cuban harbors known to be fortified, but warships will be sent, with orders to batter down all forts and silence all batteries. The naval board of strategy is breaking up, and the policy of a "peaceful blockade" is at an end. According to present plans, more discretion will be left to commanders of the vessels and fleets, the navy department reserving only the right to counsel and veto action which it may deem ill advised.

Besides the Spaniards and insurgents, there are two other opposing factions which the American army of occupation in the Philippine islands will be obliged to subdue and which, up to the present time, have been given little consideration. These are the Malays inhabiting the Sooloo islands, a group of the Philippines, and the tribes of brigands which infest the mountain districts. The Malays are pirates who have never been wholly subdued, and the brigands have never been subdued at all, although General Weyer went to the Philippines a few years ago with a large force, intending to subdue or exterminate the robber mountaineers. He did neither, and his unfinished job will have to be undertaken by the American forces.

The knowledge that Admiral Sampson's ironclads and the Spanish Cape Verde squadron were several hundred miles apart, has prevented the usual startling rumors about engagements at sea for the past two days. The necessary decision of the navy department to rigidly suppress all information about war except that of the most routine character, has also had the effect of shutting off the news. The reason given for suppressing such information, is that, with the fact known to Spain that this government had knowledge of the location of the Spanish squadron, the enemy might change his plan of campaign, probably to the detriment of the United States. Yellow journalism, however, is still unbridled in drawing and expressing its own conclusions regarding the exact position of the Spaniards, and the destination of Admiral Sampson. In the midst of all this doubt and uncertainty there is one thing certain, and that is, that every body of consequence connected with the administration is confident that Admiral Sampson knows his business and will crush the evasive foe before long.

Ohio has very little cause to feel proud of her naval reserves. The Cleveland reserves did not want to respond to the President's call, and urged as an excuse

that the government would not accept them in their present formation, officers and all, and the Toledo company refuses to go, on the same grounds. In commenting on the action of the latter, the Toledo Blade says:

"Here's patriotism for you with a vengeance! The situation is just this: Uncle Sam wants marines, men who will fight. The boasted Toledo marines have officers, and plenty of them, but apparently few fighters. These young men want to play at war, rather than to take a chance at the real thing. Their patriotism is limited by the boundaries of the state. The fact that the Cleveland reserves have shown the white feather should be no factor with the Toledo boys. If their officers don't want to be left behind, they can, no doubt, enlist on equal terms with the others. Then if they are so much better than the ordinary seamen, Uncle Sam will find it out and label each according to his merit. The officers have taken a very unpatriotic course if they are influencing the men to hold out, and the sooner they come off their high horse the more credit they will gain for themselves and the city. If the Toledo Naval Reserves persist in their present course, their organization will be short-lived, and citizens will hail the time when it ceases to exist."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The New York Sun editorially expresses a desire to be enlightened concerning the character, sympathies, prejudices, politics and general powers of usefulness of the new secretary of state. "Has he a hard head?" asks the Sun, "or is he an emotionalist?" Does he hold fast to the substance of things, or is he by nature a companion of the superficialities of gush and sentiment? And how does he look upon the idea of turning from our traditional friend, Russia, for the sake of a new found friend, England? Does he favor a reckless and instantaneous getting off with the old and on with the new? Or has he sounded the depth of the situation in which the United States, the dominating power of this hemisphere, Russia, at present the presiding genius of Europe, and England now find themselves?

The question demanding the attention of the secretary of state in his capacity as the adviser of the administration on international politics are infinitely greater today than those of the Atlantic fisheries and the Klondike boundary line. Never did the state department require for the general welfare a more profound statesman at its head, and a steadier and more stalwart American than it does today.

Surely the ability and wisdom displayed by Mr. Day in his career as assistant secretary must stand for something with even as severe a critic as the New York Sun. Surely, also, a man in whose discretion President McKinley has shown the utmost confidence can hardly be branded as an emotionalist, or the "companion of gush and sentiment." As for his position regarding our attitude towards Russia and England, he certainly has hitherto evinced no tendency toward favoring "reckless and instantaneous" action of any sort in international affairs, and can therefore be counted upon in the future as sure to stand as "a stalwart American," for the honor as well as for the best interests of his country.

OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Matthew Marshall, in a strong article on "Our Resources for War Making," prophetically asserts that we are going to occupy Cuba until we can safely leave it to be governed by the Cubans; that we are probably going to conquer Porto Rico; that we are going to annex Hawaii; that we shall have to take and keep possession of the Philippine islands for an indefinite period, and that we shall have to assert and obtain much greater privileges in China than we now enjoy. "All this," he says, "will necessarily bring us into rivalry and collision with foreign powers, and in our diplomatic controversies with them our resources for war making will not be the least potent factor in enforcing our rights. Money alone, it is true, will not suffice to make a nation powerful. The ability to create wealth does not necessarily carry with it the ability to fight, and sometimes, indeed, the luxuries which wealth brings with it enfeebles the possessors. Nevertheless, when wealth has been gained by daring enterprises, guided by sagacity, it becomes an instrument fit, not only for gaining more wealth, but for acquiring the mastery over less able competitors."

Our financial weakness as a nation which was once as notorious as Great Britain's financial strength, Mr. Marshall compares with our present resources: "As we have reduced our national debt from the \$2,221,000,000 at the close of the war for the Union to \$847,000,000 at the present day, including the \$268,000,000 added by the Cleveland administration to supply deficits in the revenue in 1894 and 1895, so we have, by untold millions, reduced our state, municipal and railroad debt to foreign bondholders, and New York has become a cheaper market in which to borrow money than any financial centre in Europe. We have been emancipated from our financial dependence on Europe and we can now safely dispense with its friendship and defy its enmity. That we shall be victorious over Spain in the present contest, is not to be doubted; our only concern should be to achieve the victory in the way that shall make it the most useful to us in its future consequences."

NEARBY TOWN NEWS.

Events of Crystal Spring, Fulton, Mt. Eaton and Elsewhere.

CANAL FULTON'S BUCKET SHOP.

The Fire at the Millport Mine Has Done No Damage, and There is not the Slightest Danger of Any—Massillon Cattle Buyers Visit Mt. Eaton.

CRYSTAL SPRING, May 17.—The fire at the Millport mine has done no damage. The mine had been abandoned before the fire was discovered, and the pumps and other machinery had all been removed. Even if the fire should continue to burn, no harm would result, as it is confined wholly to the interior of the mine. The air supply having been cut off, however, it is hardly possible for the fire to last any length of time, if it is not already out.

CANAL FULTON ITEMS.

CANAL FULTON, May 17.—The failure of Rex & Bender, the grain and stock brokers, who had a branch office at this place, has cost the citizens of this town just \$3,315.20. It is not known exactly how much was invested, but that is the amount due the investors.

George W. Miller has resumed the even tenor of his way, he and his wife having returned from their honeymoon to receive the congratulations of their friends.

The efforts of Mayor McCadden to organize a company or two of reserves for the United States service are being crowned with success. Thus far there are about five names on the roll. Charles Ott was the sixth person to sign, but his parents objected and the name had to be stricken from the list. The others are S. C. Biler, sr., John Gill, George Moffit, Charles Buck and Charles Killinger.

WILMOT ITEMS.

WILMOT, May 17.—William Nauman, of Lindsey, visited his brother Fred, at this place, during the past week.

Recently there have been two weddings in and near town, being those of Ben Welden and Miss Lucy Baker, and Ira Crow and Miss Cora Schworm.

The Evangelicals will hold quarterly meeting services at the Calvary church, May 28 and 29.

Prof. G. W. Ellis, of Goshen, Ind., visited in town last week.

Memorial services will be held in the evening of May 29.

NEWS FROM MT. EATON.

MT. EATON, May 17.—Ex-mayor Harold, of Dalton, is here looking up his political fences.

Samuel Graber, of Massillon, was in town this week buying cattle. He was successful in buying a fine drove.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Graber spent Sunday with friends near Dalton.

There are several cases of measles in town.

Lee S. Messner will represent the local lodge of K. of P.'s at the state meeting at Dayton next week.

F. L. Cabot spent Sunday here.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, May 18.—Miss Lila Aston has completed a course of dressmaking in Massillon and is now prepared to take orders in this line.

Township Clerk Jerry B. Oyler, of Canal Fulton, made our village a pleasant call last Wednesday.

Xavier and Victor Kern, of West Brookfield, called last Saturday and enjoyed a social chat with some who attended school together in this district in the early sixties.

William Ralston has completed his labors as assessor for this precinct, finding an increase in valuation the past year. He filed his report with the auditor last Monday.

David Williams, who was recently appointed to a position at the Ohio penitentiary, has been placed in charge of the annex.

Lewis H. DeHoff and Miss Sadie J. Morgan, both of this place, were united in marriage last Thursday in Massillon, the Rev. Mr. Simpson performing the ceremony. We congratulate the young couple and wish them happiness and prosperity.

Rabe Fernanda made a tour of our village last Friday on the hunt of a house to rent, which seem rather scarce at present.

Monday was the last day of grace for the saloons in Lawrence township and as a result the township is now high and dry. A meeting was held at the DeHoff residence, Monday evening, for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration day. An executive committee of five, with E. W. DeHoff as chairman, was selected to conduct the exercises, which will be held in the church, beginning at 9 o'clock, sun time, when it is expected that all friendly to the cause will turn out and assist in having a good time. Thursday, May 26th, is the day selected to have all who are interested to meet, and give the cemetery a general cleaning up. Please don't forget the date.

Commissioner of Immigration T. V. Powderly, has appointed Robert D. Layton to an important position in his department. Mr. Layton served for several years as secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, while Mr. Powderly was the grand master workman, where he learned Mr. Layton's merit and competency. The appointment was purely personal on behalf of Mr. Powderly, and did not require anyone's recommendation. He needed a man in whom he could place implicit confidence, and selected a tried and true friend.

The junior silver medal contest held last Saturday evening in the church, was largely attended, and considerable interest was manifested. A. I. Maier, of

Sippo, William Smith, of Jackson township, and John Laviers, acted as judges, and awarded the first prize a silver medal, to Miss Annie Griffith and the second prize was awarded to Miss Lottie Roderick.

Our coal mines continue to work very little, the war agitation having no effect whatever on the consumption of Massillon coal, and yet we notice some talk of an advance in the market.

DALTON ITEMS.

DALTON, May 18.—Mrs. John Chaffin spent Sunday in Columbus.

The Presbyterian ladies held an exchange last Saturday, which was very well attended. The estates were sold almost as soon as they were brought in.

Mrs. C. S. Boone and son, of Montpelier, and Miss Grace Stutzman, of Kent, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Pope.

The high school commencement will be held in the high school hall, Friday evening, May 27th. The four graduates are: Kittie Cole, William Hoover, Willis Horn and Earl Roebuck.

A number of the young people are practicing a drama to be given in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Morror Taggart spent Tuesday in Dalton, the guests of W. H. H. Wertz and wife.

The young daughter of Mrs. Wm. Kidd, who has been ill, is recovering.

Mrs. Wm. Hurst, of Mansfield, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Race.

Mrs. Levi Moyer and Mrs. Dean Pinkerton spent Saturday with friends at this place.

W. H. H. Wertz spent Sunday and Monday with his son, Edward Wertz, at Camp Bushnell, Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Tanner, of Orrville, visited with the Rev. W. H. Hubbell, Saturday.

George Race is carrying his arm in a sling, as the result of being kicked by a horse.

Mrs. Susan Cully returned, Saturday, after a two weeks' visit with her son, Prof. H. H. Cully, of Greenville.

Mrs. George Shultz and son Warren, of Massillon, visited over Sunday with John Luginbuhl and family.

B. E. Walters, who has been agent at the W. & L. E. depot for the past year, has been transferred to Mingo Junction.

Mrs. Mary Scott, who has been spending the winter in Akron, is visiting her sons at this place.

Drs. Pope and Haney attended the convention of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association at Canton, last week.

JUSTUS ITEMS.

JUSTUS, May 19.—M. Shisler, of Georgia, is visiting friends in this neighborhood.

Mr. Riley, of Canton, a tuner of musical instruments, is doing some work in this community.

Mr. Penman, who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

THE ASYLUM TRUSTEES.

Results of the Meetings That Were Held in Massillon.

Several of the trustees of the Massillon state hospital were late in reaching the city, Monday, and those who arrived before evening spent the afternoon inspecting the various buildings at the asylum site. A business session was held on Monday evening, however, and one this morning, and the plans for the seven cottages which are to be built this year were approved. The contract for making the mattresses required was awarded to the Smith Mattress Company, of Marion, their bid being 75 cents each.

The only other bid submitted was that of Philip Wuerz, of Massillon, whose price was \$1. The state furnishes the necessary material and the mattresses will be made here. Supt. Richardson was then instructed by the board to secure propositions for furnishing the various buildings. Although preparations are being hurried as much as possible, Dr. Richardson does not expect to be in position to receive patients earlier than July 1st.

The members of the board of trustees in attendance were: E. G. Carpenter, of Columbus; S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge; B. F. Perry, of Jefferson, and Dr. A. B. Howard, of Cuyahoga Falls. G. D. Copeland, of Marion, was the only member absent.

During this morning's session the trustees considered propositions for the electrical work, but contracts may not be awarded for several weeks. Plans preparatory to opening the institution were discussed, but nothing definite was accomplished in this direction. The proposed switch connecting the C., L. & W. railway with the asylum was also considered and immediate action will be taken toward securing the right of way. The board has \$6,000 to expend for this purpose, but several property owners have demanded prices aggregating a sum in excess of this amount, and it may be necessary for the trustees to proceed legally.

School Report.

Report of Genoa school (District No. 10) for the month ending May 6: Number of boys enrolled 9; number of girls enrolled 10, total enrollment 19. Average daily attendance boys 7, girls 9, total 16. Names of pupils who were in attendance every day of the month: Oliver Schneider, Norman Schneider, Blanche Bordner, Maude Ingold, Edna Little, Grace Mauger and Clara Schneider. J. F. Thompson, teacher.

When You are Tired

Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply to your muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength-giving properties they require. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and purifying the blood. It will give you energy and vigor.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness, 25c.

No man can cure consumption. You can prevent it though. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma. Never fails.

INSPECT THE LIBRARY.

Members of the Council Pay the Institution a Visit.

THE JACOBY BOND ORDINANCE.

It is Passed Without a Dissentive Vote—Members of the Board of Equalization Elected—Other Business Transacted at the Monday Night Session.

President Reay presided at the Monday night meeting of the city council and the following members were present: Messrs. Kramer, Kouth, Smith, Jacoby, Johns, Lewis and Haag.

Clerk Haring read copies of the respective bills recently passed by the legislature providing for the issue of bonds in the sum of \$4,000 by the city of Massillon and a tax levy of two-tenths of a mill, for remodeling and repairing a free and public library in the city, and for a tax levy not to exceed one-tenth of a mill for maintenance of the institution. These were referred to the finance committee together with the clerk and Solicitor Willison.

The sewer committee's report favored the construction of the short sewer in South East street recommended by the sewer commission, but stated that the cost would be excessive and asked that the petitioners be so instructed. Mr. Smith's motion to accept the report, was agreed to.

The ordinance presented by Mr. Jacoby last Monday, providing for the issue of bonds in the sum of \$4,318 for curbing and guttering portions of Tremont, Grant and Wismar streets and Richville avenue, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Smith's resolution authorizing the transfer of a fence on the Steese property at the expense of the city, made necessary by the extension of Andrew street, was adopted. The second resolution adopted instructed the sewer committee, mayor and clerk to sign the necessary papers to secure the consent of the state board of public works to extend a sewer under the canal.

Mr. Smith's motion to proceed with the election of two members of the board of equalization was agreed to, and the names of George Willison, Frederick Erle, E. J. Wernet, J. C. Schaefele, L. A. Koons and Robert Bell were presented as candidates. On the first ballot Mr. Willison received 4, Erle 4, Wernet 2, Schaefele 2, Koons 3 and Bell 1. The chair declared Messrs. Willison and Erle elected, but Mr. Johns objected declaring that it had not been specified as to whether or not it should require a majority of the council to elect. Whereupon it was decided that a majority of the council would elect, and on the second ballot Messrs. Willison and Erle were elected securing five votes each. Mr. Wernet received 1, Schaefele 2 and Koons 2.

HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

Massillon Boys in Blue Anxious to Move Further South.

A number of Massillonians came down to see us yesterday, among them being Mrs. J. Clark and daughter, Mrs. McMichael and Mrs. Myers. They brought well filled baskets, and we made good use of contents. The Fourteenth left for Chickamauga yesterday with a large escort to see them off. The batteries leave for the same place today. The grounds are commencing to look deserted; it looks as if a cyclone had been through where the Fourteenth was encamped. We were all in heavy marching orders this morning, for inspection, but will not leave for Washington before Wednesday or Thursday. We will have a twenty mile march to where we are camp. We had a dog given to the company and it is quite soldierly. Clark Toban, Dulabahn Hagan, Runie and myself are all wondering whether we will all get in the same tent again together. The boys are all well and anxious to move farther South. The Y. M. C. A. held services in tents yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. We had our orders taken for our hats, and the boys look like Texas rangers in them. But you see we are not out for style now; we will have to wear all government clothing after Wednesday. Well I hope everybody in Massillon is as well as they are here.

A Card of Thanks.

Please allow me, in behalf of self and sorrowing family, to extend to all who so kindly ministered to us during our affliction, the heartfelt thanks we can but feebly express. May God in his mercy deal gently with you all, but should the "Grim Reaper" call, may you be likewise prepared, and we hope other willing hands will smooth your pillows, as "Bertha" would were she here.

A E. DAUCHY AND FAMILY.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and not some cheap and worthless substitute.



"Back it Goes"

I am emphatic in my orders to my grocer for Cleveland's baking powder. If he sends anything else but Cleveland's back it goes, and he knows it.

Mrs. L. C. P.

Right.—Grocers make a fair profit on Cleveland's baking powder; if they urge something else, they want more than a fair profit at your expense.

At Four Score.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.



UNCLE EZEKIEL OBEAR, assessor and tax collector, Beverly, Mass., who has passed the 80th life mile stone, says: "Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has done a great deal of good. I suffered for years from sleeplessness and nervous heart trouble. Would feel weary and used up in the morning, had no ambition and my work seemed a burden. A friend recommended Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I purchased a bottle under protest as I had tried so many remedies unsuccessfully. I thought it no use. But it gave me restful sleep, a good appetite and restored me to energetic health. It is a grand good medicine, and I will gladly write anyone inquiring, full particulars of my satisfactory experience."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CATALOGUING A LIBRARY.

The Process is More Complicated Than is Generally Imagined.

To the uninitiated the processes of selecting and cataloguing the books for a large public library seem unreasonably slow, and a popular fallacy regarding the latter is that, after a label has been pasted securely on the back of each volume, and its name entered upon a list, the work is practically completed. A most superficial glance at library methods, however, speedily corrects this impression and the task of preparing seven or eight thousand books for the use of the public appears more and more formidable as one becomes acquainted with the various operations which are necessary for the proper marking and classifying of each separate volume.

The magnitude of the book committee's task can be easily understood when it is remembered that all classes and tastes in the community must be thought of in making out the list of books which are to be purchased. Catalogues must be repeatedly gone over and marked, lists and supplementary lists must be considered, and finally the bids of various book-sellers must be compared and a judicious selection made.

The business of the librarian and her assistants now begins. As the books arrive the invoice is checked off, and a private mark made in each one designating its price. Each volume is then entered upon what is called the Accession Book, the pages of which are spaced off in the following named sections, the first being the book number (as distinguished from the class number). Author; title; publisher and place of publication; year of publication; number of pages; size of book; style of binding; class number; number of volumes; remarks. Three plates and a label must then be written for each book. The label of course bears the class and book numbers. One plate bears the name of the books' donor, the other the name of the library, the accession number and the classification as "general" or "reference." Then follow three pasting operations. The plates must be pasted inside the front cover, a pocket "pocket" inside the back cover and the label on the back.

The glaze must be removed from the spot where the label goes on by the application of ammonia, so that the paper will stick, and finally the label must be glazed over with shellac. All books must be stamped two or three times according to their size, with an embossing stamp giving the name of the library and the town. The accession number is also written on several different pages, that if one is torn out the others will still be available.

At least four cards must be written for each book. The book card is used in the charging system, that is the method of keeping track of books taken from the library. The author, title card and shelf-list card belong to the catalogue system, the first giving the author, the short title, publisher and date of publication. The second bears the full title, author's name and imprint. The shelf-list card forms a classified catalogue being in small drawers for the convenience of cataloguers, the cards designating by their position the exact position on the shelves of the volume desired.

Such is the work now going on in the McClintock Public Library. When it is completed the shelves will be open to the public. Patrons will be able to select their own books, which must be submitted to the librarian for proper stamping only, before taking them from the building.

Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer today. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

REGULATION OF COMMERCE IN THE METROPOLIS OF AMERICA.

The Latin Quarter of the City Chances But Slowly—The National Guard Springing to Arms—Colonel Grant of the Fourteenth.

The great port of New York is now on a war basis, and its commerce is of most thorough character. The work of laying submarine mines at the main entrance of the harbor is completed, the fortifications are manned with the great guns ready for instant use, and every preparation is made to give a hostile fleet the hottest kind of a reception. Of course the regulations are to a certain extent embarrassing to the vast commerce of the port, but they will doubtless be cheerfully complied with, as they are intended not only for the shipping, but of the metropolis itself. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, it is provided that no vessel will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and during this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Godfrey Channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows. Patrol boats stationed above and below the defenses are authorized to stop vessels, to inquire into their character, and to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. There are also strict regulations as to the rate of speed allowed, and vessels are warned if they disregard these regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired upon by the batteries. Patrol boats from the "mosquito fleet" will be employed to enforce these rules, one effect of which will be to interfere seriously with the large excursion business carried on during the season in the bay. The moonlight trips to Coney Island and other resorts will have to be called off till the war is over, and probably excursion steamers plying near Sandy Hook will have to shut down.

But New York is in a patriotic mood just now, and if some of its passengers are interfered with on account of the war, it may be expected to endure the loss with becoming fortitude.

The call of the government for volunteers in this war does not require a response from all citizens alike. If the life of the Union were at stake, or the country threatened with invasion all men who can bear arms should be prepared to sacrifice all private interests to the supreme duty of American citizenship. In this war few are called to service, while thousands are eager to serve. Under the circumstances, remembering how hard it is to face the criticisms and reproaches of one's comrades and acquaintances and how easy to fall in "with the crowd," we think public opinion should insist that the members of the guard who do not enlist for the war should be credited with valid reasons for their conduct. Let us cheer the brave men who are able and glad to serve their country in any field, but let no one of us throw a stone at the man who also obeys conscience and what they believed their duty to stay home.

The rapidity with which the National Guard of the State was mobilized at Hempstead and Peekskill, reflects credit upon the officers upon whom rested the responsibility for this work. The troops moved to their camps last week, and at once settled down to the life of a soldier. There was some de-



In Camp at Hempstead.

lay at Hempstead in getting the tents erected and at one time the provisions threatened to run short. But a little experience will quickly straighten out all these matters and the militia will soon become seasoned soldiers and ready for any duty that may be imposed upon them.

Eastward from quiet old Greenwich lies Washington Square whose vineage, together with a devious and doubtfully defined district bisected by Broadway and reaching irregularly eastward and northward as far as Stuyvesant Square, has sometimes been styled the Latin quarter of New York. Within this region a few of the pioneer American authors, many of whom who belonged to what John Burroughs calls our "second crop" and a still larger number of authors who "have not yet the advantage of being dead" have or have had home or haunt. Washington Square has itself given title to a tale of Henry James of New York life. At No. 2 of the adjacent Washington Place, that subtly realistic novelist was born and his father "the seer," wrote some of his metaphysical treatises. We may be sure that the school kept by the with a female, of which young James had knowledge, was not far distant, and if we get out of a summer evening with Howells "Marches" among the old trees of the square we see just north of the broad fronted-house with a big balcony before its drawing-room windows, and with steps and trimmings of white marble, in which dwelt the first Slater of James' tale, with his dull daughter and her plotting aunt; another marble and brick dwelling of the same row is that from which Kitty, the heroine of one of Brimmer's merry "Ballads of the Town," disappeared to go "summering" in a studio building on the other side of the square. Hereabout N. P. Willis, suffered a flagellation from Edwin Forrest, provoked by the poet's conduct and criticism in relation to the latter's divorce litigation.

Our brave soldier lads in camp have had rather a hard time of it. The weather has been abominably wet and uninteresting, camps have been hurriedly and immaturely constructed, facilities for washing have been inadequate and an inconsiderate commissariat has served pie for breakfast. Such are the hardships that the amateur soldier has to endure. The weather cannot be helped. It is made tair and stormy for soldier and citizen alike. As to the supply of water on Hempstead Plains, it should be pure and plentiful for it flows only ten feet below the surface. The serving of pie for breakfast seems to be one of those lamentable failures for which commissary departments in every war are famous.

After all, though, the blast of an easterly wind is better than the shrieking of shells. Bathtubs can be misused so long as operating tables are not in evidence. Pie for breakfast is pretty tough, but the troops may get Spanish omelet after a while. The greatest interest attaches to our citizen soldiers, now taken from home and home conveniences and fare. Camp life is not luxurious, but is certain to improve with each day's acquaintance. The lessons of courage, patriotism and comradeship to be learned under tents will surely make amends for all the present hardships and deprivations of the National Guard.

Governor Black never did a more graceful thing than when at the request of the members of the Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn, he offered to Col. Fred Grant the command of that regiment. Old officers and new candidates made way for him, feeling that the old



Col. Fred D. Grant.

"Fighting Fourteenth" would be certain to occupy the attention of the country, first, because of being led by the son of one of the world's greatest generals, and next because of its old record and the new one it is bound to make.

Spooks in Bellevue! So the story runs, and two of the nurses believe it to be true. Cannot a woman trust her own eyesight—a woman who indulges in no stronger stimulant than tea? If not, what can she trust?

It was night in Bellevue. The flickering gaslight burned low. The nurse was preparing a nauseous dose for one of the patients. On looking up she saw a tall, gaunt figure, who pointed a bony finger at her and hissed, "That is she!" The nurse was more frightened than if she had seen a mouse. She felt creepy all over, dropped the dose and fled. We cannot blame her. What are we to do if stealthy ghosts come peering into our private affairs without an invitation? One would think that when a woman is dead and buried, or cremated, she might keep quiet for a while, but this "figure in black," hissing in the ear of a perfectly innocent party "That is she!" is something intolerable. It is a queer world, and one of the queerest things in it is the ability of some people to see spooks.

A Land Agent's Story.

A pretty good story is told about Land Agent Milner, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, who one day had a party of eastern farmers in town, trying to sell each of them a farm in the Arkansas valley. Milner had taken them in his light wagon, and behind his spanking team of bays had given them a grand ride, lasting all day. He had done his best to make them enthusiastic by rehearsing the stories which he had at tongue's end of the marvellous crops of the valley; to all intents it was "love's labor lost," for they would not even buy. This annoyed Milner, but he had his revenge in his reply to one of the party, who, with a sardonic smile, asked, "Well, Mr. Agent, is there anything that won't grow here?"

"What?" exclaimed the cynical land buyers, together: "pumpkins won't?" "No," said Milner; "there are men in this county who would give two hundred and fifty dollars an acre for land that would mature a crop of pumpkins. They have never been able to get a crop since I've been here, and that is ten years."

"Well, how strange! Why is it?" said land buyer No. 1.

This was Milner's chance, and with a serious expression he replied, "Well, sir, the soil is so rich that the vines grow so fast they wear the pumpkins out dragging them around over the ground."

The Daughter of a Soldier.

Years ago a little girl in school was asked to fill a blank as to her residence, parents, and other particulars. Under one heading "Give your father's occupation," she wrote: "He fights."

The signature of the child, whose father fought was "Nellie Grant." It will please thousands of those who revered under and admired the genius of "the great captain" that his daughter is formally made a citizen of the republic which her father served so nobly. As Mrs. Sartoris an introduction to the American people may be necessary, but a generation will have to pass before hearts cease to recognize the name of Grant.

Cleaning house in the average woman belongs midway between her love for her husband and her religion.

SOME OLD REMEDIES.

HUMAN BLOOD RECOMMENDED—ONE REMEDY FOR WRINKLES.

Screech Owl's Eggs for Inebriates—The Philosopher's Stone—The Prevailing Idea of the Elixir of Life was the Blending of Four Elements Together.

It is strange to notice the great belief which the ancients appeared to have in the restorative properties of human blood. So, for epilepsy, disease of the brain, and even for spleen, human blood was much recommended. "In the month of May take a considerable quantity of healthy young men's blood." The blood was distilled twice and dried in the sun. One wonders what the "healthy young men" had to say on this subject of bloodletting, especially as "a considerable quantity" was taken.

In olden times no one need remain wrinkled. All that was necessary was to "smear the face with a mixture of water and the pounded root of wild cucumber." If any one was afflicted with freckles it was his own fault; the remedy was simple, if scarcely pleasant; he must "rub the bull's gall on his face."

To us who are apt to be irritated by dust or smoke in the eye while on the railway, the following prescription should be valuable: "Chant the psalm 'Qui habitat' thrice over water, with which then douches the eye."

A certain remedy for curing the inebriate was to give him as many eggs of the screech owl boiled hard as he could possibly eat, when he would ever afterward be a total abstainer. This is surely worthy the attention of the temperance societies.

The search for "the philosopher's stone" seems to have been no mere craze of the unlettered. Men of unimpeachable ability and great learning wasted the greater part of their lives on this quest. Some supposed mercury to be the chief transmuting force; others thought that by sulphur the bodies of metals could be turned into "the moist fine pure gold and silver." Though Bacon was a firm believer in the elixir vitae, Paracelsus was the most diligent inquirer after this wondrous liquor. He prepared a remedy called "Primum Ens Melissae," which was made of pure carbonate of potash and fresh leaves of the melissa plant, on which was poured pure alcohol. Generally, however, the idea seems to have been that the elixir of life was composed of the four elements blended together.

The Heart's Holy of Holies.

Childhood reminiscence makes us young when we are old, and helps to keep us pure and fresh with the spring-time that was in us a score of a generation of years ago. A boy can never become utterly bad so long as there remains with him a memory of his father and mother in the act of prayer. The time may come with the hardening and chilling process of the years when he will cease to pray, but from the canvas long ago painted, there will never fade the figures of those, now asleep, whose heads were seen day by day bent in worship, and who in inspired priestliness laid the morning sacrifice upon the family altar; and the memory helps, at any rate, to keep alive in us our possibilities of prayer. The most natural years of our lives we live while we are children, and there are always rest and purification in getting back into touch with them. When the burdens press a little heavier, and the future is thick with uncertainties, the wish will sometimes shape itself that we might be back again among our free, fresh, childish days. We do not understand it very well, but there is something gone that we could never seem to have back. Those may seem to have been rather unproductive afternoons that we used to spend up in the garret, listening in the pattering of our merrymaking to the rain pattering on the roof, and we so dry and sheltered underneath, but our life means more to-day because of them, and because of our memory of them.—Rev. C. L. Parkhurst.

How People Sleep.

In England the old four-poster bedstead is still the pride of the nation, but the iron and brass bedstead is beating it out of the field. The English beds are the largest beds in the world. A peculiarity of the German bed is its shortness, besides that, it consists frequently in part of a large down pillow or upper mattress which spreads over the person and usually answers the purpose of all the other ordinary bed clothing combined. In the tropics men sleep in hammocks or upon mats or grass. The East Indian unrolls his light, portable charpoy or mattress which, in the morning, is again rolled together and carried away by him. The Japanese lie upon matting, with a stiff, uncomfortable, wooden neck rest. The Chinese use low bedsteads often elaborately carved, and supporting only mats or coverlets. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their beds supported on frames, but not like ours. The Egyptians had a couch of a peculiar shape, more like an old-fashioned easy chair, with hollow back and seat.

Dutch Ahead of Most Europeans.

Most people think that the Dutch are a stationary if not a retrograde people, but in one respect at least they are ahead of most European nations. In the little monarchy, which has a queen for its head, women during the last ten years have made greater progress than perhaps any other nation in Europe. Next year, in token of this progress, Dutch women will hold a world's fair at The Hague, which is to be devoted to activities and industries. Side by side with this progress of women's work there has been an advance in the political field. This year, says the Humanitarian, the government has passed a law conferring almost an equal suffrage upon women, and making them eligible to nearly all municipal offices. In Holland women have learned the advantage of co-operation and organization, and instead of being divided against themselves as in other countries they have worked together, with a result that they are winning all along the line.

PURE FRIVOLITY.

"Why," exclaimed one Spanish statesman, "will you insist on borrowing trouble?" "Well," replied the other, "that seems to be the only thing we can negotiate for just now."—Washington Star.

Sabbath School Teacher—Why, Petey Murphy! Fighting again? Did not last Sunday's lesson teach that when you are struck on one cheek to turn the other to the striker? Petey Murphy—Yes; but he belted me on the nose, and I only got one—Puck.

"Johnnie," said the mother to her six-year-old son, "is it possible that I overheard you teaching the parrot to swear?" "No, mamma," replied Johnnie. "I was just telling it what it must not say."

"I would go with you to the end of the earth," he asserted passionately. "Not with me, you wouldn't," she replied coldly. "Why not?" he demanded. "For two reasons," she answered. "One is that I am not going, and the other is that there isn't any." When one meets the prosaic new woman, one has to be careful what he says.—Tit-Bits.

"Supposing," said the Cuban, "that we should agree to your proposal. Would you name some exact day upon which all the reforms are to be completed?" "I suppose we might," replied the Spanish diplomat thoughtfully. "How would February 30 strike you?"—Washington Star.

Almost all advice that is being offered to wives assumes: Firstly, that husbands are content if they think they are having their own way, and furthermore, Secondly, that it is quite easy to make husbands think they are having their own way when they are not. Such is the reputation men have got themselves by marrying!—Detroit Journal.

Her Father—I am told that you are a spendthrift—that you have no idea of the value of money. Her Adorer—I have been wronged. I have an acute sense of the value of money. Otherwise I should not be here asking you for her now.

A builder in a small town was walking down a street in which he was having some buildings erected, when he observed one of the men standing on the scaffolding, with his hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. He went gently up the ladder, and, stepping in front of him said: "Now, I've caught you. We'll have no more of this. Here's your four days' pay (it being Friday), and you can consider yourself discharged." The man pocketed the money and went away rather quickly. Just then the foreman came up, and the builder told him what he had done. "Why," said the foreman, "that man wasn't working for us; he was only asking for a job."—Tit-Bits.

"Fred must be an auctioneer." "Why?" "Last night he said he was going three times before he went."—Tit-Bits.

Bill—Do you believe there are sermons in stones? Jill—I guess so; I've seen the texts painted on the rocks.—Yonkers Statesman.

Little Bobbie—My mother belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Little Eddie—My ma's got a chainless bike.—Cleveland Leader.

"I suppose if war comes, old Gunshot will be where the bullets are the thickest." "Oh, yes; he's going to drive an ammunition wagon."—Philadelphia North American.

"I'm a good deal stuck on those jewels Mrs. Bongson is wearing to-night." "I don't wonder at it. Everybody says they are paste."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Now that your son is a partner instead of a clerk, Mr. Hardy, does he help you in your business as much as formerly?" "A good deal more." "That's fine." "Yes; he never shows up at the office now."—Detroit Free Press.

"I believe," said Willie Washington, "that you don't like classical music." "I don't mind telling you," replied Miss Cayenne, "that that is a polite fiction. I have to say that sometimes in order to avoid hearing it murdered."—Washington Star.

Three Fire and Burglar Jokes.

"John! John!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, "wake up! I hear a burglar downstairs!"

Mr. Perkins jumped up hurriedly, put on his trousers and slippers, and rushed from the room.

After he had been silent for a minute or two, Mrs. Perkins called: "John! John! Where are you, John?"

"Here I am," Mr. Perkins answered. "What on earth are you doing in the attic?" Mrs. Perkins shrieked.

"Confound it!" replied Mr. Perkins. "Didn't you say the burglar was downstairs?"

Wife (in alarm)—John, I have just discovered fire in the cellar. What shall we do to get the guests out of the house in safety?

Husband—I'll call the fire brigade, while you announce to the guests that Lucy will sing a song.

Neighbor—What's the matter? Where are you going?

Jinks—Burglars! Going for a policeman.

Neighbor—Did you leave your wife alone?

Jinks—No; she's holding the burglar!

Compensating Advantages.

Ferry—That isn't much of a tailor you are patronizing now.

Hargreaves—I know he isn't much of a fitter, but he is so shortsighted he can't recognize a man ten feet away.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hazardous Sport.

There are hazards in the game of golf are there not?" asked the ignorant one.

"Hazardous!" exclaimed the veteran, "well, I should say so. Why, no less than three marriage engagements were announced after the last match."

Which Did He Mean?

"We have plenty of churches," said the alderman during an interview. "What we want is more public halls."

The compositor, however, set it up "public halls," and the proofreader, who had once posed as a politician, let it go at that.—Chicago News.

HAWAII A GOOD FRIEND.

Will Not Proclaim Neutrality—Likely to Allow the U. S. Flag Raised Over the Islands.

HONOLULU, May 10, via San Francisco, May 17.—The Hawaiian government will not proclaim neutrality. This stand is taken on account of the existing relations between the United States and Hawaii. The executive considers that a proclamation of neutrality would be a breach of good faith. The government made known its position at a secret session of the senate. It is understood that the senators favored the stand taken by President Dole.

Another important matter considered at the session was the occupation bill, which, if ratified by the senate, will allow the United States to raise the American flag over the island and use the same as a base of supplies. This measure is said to have been prepared with the knowledge of the members of the senate committee on foreign affairs and has had the approval of President McKinley.

When the bill is given to the senate that body will ratify it at once, on this point there does not seem to be any doubt.

United States Consul General Haywood has 3,000 tons of coal on hand at the present time, with two cargoes aboard bound for this port. In less than a month the United States will have 7,400 tons of coal at this port.

Rev. Dr. Jackson to Preach.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, retiring moderator, will preach the opening sermon of the Presbyterian general assembly, which opens at Winona assembly ground, near Warsaw, Ind., Thursday morning.

The Successful Remedy for NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in the case of pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is quickly and thoroughly absorbed by the diseased membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package. Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of the taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.



SHE RECOMMENDED THEM.

DIRECTOR. That stenographer and typewriter who has been with you so long is a mighty pretty woman by the way; I not that she appears to be always well. Her carriage is erect; her ways are brisk. She has good color, and her eyes are always bright.

PRESIDENT. What you say is true. For two successive years she has not failed one day in her attendance at the office and has never once been even late in the morning—but she takes Ripans Tablets.

DIRECTOR. What does a person with a temperament of steel and a constitution of iron, as you describe and as she seems, want of a patent medicine?

PRESIDENT. That is what I asked her one day, and she said: "Sometimes I do have a headache, and that is what I take Ripans Tablets for. I don't know the cause of the trouble, but I do know that I can get rid of a headache shortly after taking a Tablet, and that is the rest I want to accomplish." She says they are all the manufacturers claim for them.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (with glass) now for sale at some drug stores—the very cheap. The low priced set is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABLETS) will be sent for five cents.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m. every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address
C. TRAVFR, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures all the troubles that afflict the human system.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood, and the advantage of health, vigor and vitality is produced by HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills. One box cures a case. Sold by all druggists. HEISKELL'S BLOOD & LIVER PILLS. 501 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

BAR-BEN

IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES!

BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It cures the source of muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood of pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality. The general organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN is the result of 30 or 35 years' experience in the treatment of the nervous disorders of man and woman. It is a pure and an all vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents, enough for one or two months' treatment. In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a most effective and permanent specific, producing results without a parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any case we undertake and we prefer to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of your druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 60-dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

Dr. Barton and Benton, Suite 55 38 Public Sq., Cleveland, O. Insist on getting the genuine BAR-BEN. It strengthens the nerves. A 60 dose box for 50 cents. Put made by.

Z. T. Baltzly, 15-17 Opera Block; J. M. Schuckers, 37 East Main Street, corner Mill and Chas. W. Cupples, 153 West Tremont street, Massillon.

THE Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.

DAILY STEAMERS BETWEEN Buffalo and Cleveland, Via "C & B. Line,"

ALSO DAILY BETWEEN CLEVELAND, LORAIN, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO. Elegant fast Steamer Wheelers "City of Erie" (building) will go into commission about June 15th, "City of Buffalo" (new), "State of Ohio," "State of New York," will, with the opening of navigation, about April 1st, form a daily line between the above points. Tickets sold to all points East and West at lowest rates. Send 4 cents in stamps for handsome illustrated pamphlet. Time Table and further information can be obtained by addressing W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year. Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

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FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

TILE DRAINAGE.

As an Aid in Combating Weather Conditions and Securing Even Crops.

The expense of tile drainage is rather appalling to the farmer with no ready money at hand. The Prairie Farmer, however, affirms that, when land needs it, it is the safest investment a hard pushed or a full handed farmer can make. This journal says:

Realizing that we must have crops that would pay us for our labor, we commenced putting down tile. While results have not been as speedy or bountiful as some instances of which we read, still they have been paying and satisfactory. Wheat sown on land previous to tile drainage would come out from freezes looking brown and dead. The favorable days between freezes would hardly suffice to restore its healthy color—such of it as escaped killing.

With tile drained soil it is different. The warm sun of pleasant days is not exhausted as a tonic to recuperate weak plants, but gives its whole strength as warmth to plants that are strong and ready to receive all heat that the sun may give, with the result of looking green and fresh after a freeze, instead of brown and dead. A farmer that has wheat sown on land needing tile is a slave to weather conditions. He is absolutely a creature subject to untoward circumstances and in time concludes that he is unfortunate in his farming.

After trying to grow clover for years on undrained land we can fully appreciate seeing the plants in the spring with the crowns down flat on the surface, the roots being anchored deep in the soil and constantly going deeper in search of plant food that gives such strong growth to the plant above ground.

A clover plant with its crown down on the surface when the warm spring rains come, and the bright sun's rays, is in condition at once to commence growing. No time is lost in trying to get frost lifted roots planted in the soil. When land needing tile does not get it, the crops on part of the field may be good and a failure on the remainder. With the proper amount of tile, the crops can be made even all over the field.

Growing Horse Radish.

Horse radish is grown from small pieces of the root 4 to 8 inches long. For cultivation in the garden, the ground is prepared as for other crops and the pieces of roots are planted in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. Mark off the ground and make a small hole with a dibble or planting stick and set so that the upper end is slightly below the surface. Some growers double up their land by setting the horse radish alternately in rows with early cabbage, and the plan succeeds very well, inasmuch as both crops require the same irrigation. The soil should be pressed firmly about the roots, keep the ground free from weeds and cultivate as beans or cabbage. The soil should be rich and in good condition. The horse radish is dug in the fall after other crops have been taken care of. The earth is all shaken from the roots, and these are stored in houses or pits, to be marketed during the winter.—Denver Field and Farm.

A Home Butter Trade.

If one contemplates selling butter to home customers, the first thing is to learn what they require and then produce it for them, if possible. It is an unsatisfactory as well as an expensive plan to try to bring people around to our way of thinking. My plan is to give them anything they want as long as they pay for it. Before starting out with butter one should get some neat business cards printed. These will at once state the business and give confidence to the prospective purchaser.

One should never offer anything but the best for sale. If, for any reason, he has a poor churning, it should not be taken to regular customers, but rather disposed of elsewhere for what it will bring. One should aim to have the butter uniform in quality, salt, color, etc., and always be prompt in delivering it at the expected time, says a Rural New Yorker correspondent.

Strawberries For Succession.

With most growers it is advantageous to hold the season as long as possible. By selection of varieties, soil, situation and fertilizers, mulching and cultivating we can make our season cover six weeks of profitable picking.

Of the staminate, the Beder Wood is probably the most popular very early variety for the northern states, followed by the Lovett, Beverly, and end with the Parker Earle.

Of the pistillate, Warfield, Haverland, Bubach and Princeton Chief are general purpose market varieties which have a wide range of popularity.

High ground with light soil on a southern slope is the earliest. Nitrogen and spring cultivation will force maturity. Clay soil on a northern slope is the latest; mulching will retard maturity. These points are presented by a correspondent in American Gardening.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Formula of the Kansas station: Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, four pounds.

First dissolve the copper sulphate. This can be done by hot water or suspending the sulphate within a sack in a bucket of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and if lumpy should be strained through coarse sacking. Pour both together, add enough water to make 50 gallons and stir thoroughly. As a combined insecticide it is often advisable to add paris green.

THE MONITOR.

Ericsson's Historic Ironclad and Its Trip to Hampton Roads.

The Monitor had been formally commissioned on Feb. 25, 1862, under command of Lieutenant John L. Worden, U. S. N. Twelve officers and 45 enlisted men comprised her personnel. Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, the superintendent of construction, went to sea in the vessel to observe her performance and give the officers the benefit of his knowledge. He was, as stated by Colonel W. C. Church in his "Life of John Ericsson," "the only man on board who thoroughly understood the characteristics of the vessel."

The voyage to Hampton Roads was eventful, and almost ended the career of the Monitor, and with it the fate of ironclads for an indefinite time. Rough weather was encountered, and water broke over the smoke and blower trunks, nearly putting out the fires and stopping the pumps from lack of steam for four or five hours on one occasion. Loss by foundering was imminent at this time, because of the great quantity of water that got into the vessel under the base of the turret and through the hawse pipes. The blowers stopped because the belts got wet and the engine and fire-rooms filled with noxious gas from the fires and had to be abandoned. In trying to remedy this trouble the chief engineer, Mr. Newton, and his assistants were overcome by the gas and were carried to the top of the turret, where they revived, though they were thought dead when dragged out of the engine room. Trouble and danger also resulted from the wheel ropes jumping off the steering wheel and becoming jammed.

After two days of toil and peril the Monitor escaped from the dangers of the sea into the presence of a new enemy. Late in the afternoon of March 8 she passed in at the capes of Chesapeake, and from the sound of shotted guns knew that her time for action had come thus early in her career. The Merrimac was abroad that very afternoon, and wreck and destruction fouled her wake. A rude improvised ironclad herself, she marked a new era in naval warfare, and before her lay a large fleet of supposedly formidable ships of war as helpless as a flock of sheep assailed by a wolf.

Night fell before the Monitor came up to the seemingly doomed Union fleet in Hampton Roads. The Merrimac had glutted her thirst for blood for the day and was at anchor and at rest, but in her silence in presence of the ships that she meant to attack in the morning she stood for all that men understand by the dominion of the seas. Lighted by the burning wreck of the frigate Congress, the Monitor moved up toward Newport News and anchored near the stranded Minnesota, upon which vessel, it was certain, the first blow of the morrow would fall.

From either a historical or a theatrical point of view the stage settings were now complete. With the night the curtain had fallen upon the last of a long series of glorious deeds, performed under an order of seamanship or sea tactics that had already long passed its meridian, but which for romance and chivalry excelled any that had preceded it, and it must be admitted, excelled that which was now to rudely supplant it. A new type of sea warrior and a new type of warfare were about to appear upon the waters. The engineer's machine of John Ericsson was to face the fabric that represented the engineering ingenuity of the American south, and the result of the encounter would inflict fright upon the romance of the sea and transform the masted navies of the world into useless relics in a day.—F. M. Bennett, U. S. N., in Cassier's Magazine.

The Cake Walk Is French.

The cake walk properly had its origin among the French negroes of Louisiana more than a century ago. There is little doubt that it is an offshoot of some of the old French country dances. It represents several of them in form. From New Orleans it spread over the entire south and thence north. It was found of convenience to the plantation negroes. They were not wedded by license, and it was seldom that the services of a preacher were called in.

At a cake walk a man might legitimately show his preference for a woman and thus publicly claim her for a wife. In effect the cake walk was not different from the old Scotch marriage, which required only public acknowledgment from the contracting parties. So this festival became in some sense a wooing, an acceptance or rejection and a ceremony. This explains its popularity with the blacks outside of its beauties, with the accompaniment of music, which is competent at all times to command negro support.

Cake walking has improved, as do most things that are constantly practiced. It has lost its old significance in the south. Negroes now get married, when they marry at all, in the white folks' fashion. It has, moreover, become a pantomime dance. Properly performed, it is a beautiful one. The cake is not much of a prize, though the negro has a sweet tooth.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Making Sandwiches.

Ninety-nine women in a hundred making sandwiches for company expected in the evening, and wanting them crustless, will cut the crust off after slicing the bread. Take a whole loaf of bread, cut the sides and top crust off, leaving the bottom crust on. Then, having squared off one end, spread on your deviled ham, sardine paste or whatever and cut a thin slice back to the bottom crust. Release the slice by running your knife down just inside the bottom crust. Then neither the bread nor your temper is crumpled.—New York Tribune.

Of Another Sort.

Flo—Do you love me, sweet?
Will—Dearly.
Flo—Would you die for me?
Will—No, my precious girl. Mine is an undying love.—Philadelphia Call.

HIS CHECK WAS GOOD

THE STORY OF A RAGGED MAN AND A GOTHAM HOTEL CLERK.

An Amusing Incident Which Demonstrates Anew That It Is Not Always Wise to Judge a Man by the Cut of His Coat or the Fit of His Trousers.

Dave Gelvin—it is pronounced Galvin—of Maitland, Mo., is one of the cattle barons of northwest Missouri, a section of country which has a large number of cattle barons. As a hustler and a pusher Dave has few equals and no superiors, and what he does not know about cattle would not be worth finding out.

Dave is always so busy looking after his cattle interests that he seldom has time to "dress up" in his company clothes, and at first sight a stranger would take him for an innocent granger, eager to buy a gold brick or likely to blow out the gas.

Several years ago Dave shipped a lot of export cattle from Maitland and went as far as New York with them. When he arrived in New York, he looked like the ragged end of poverty, but he was too busy to secure a change of clothing. He had some business to transact and intended taking a train for home the next morning. Dave is a lover of the good things of life, so he inquired his way to the Ho-nan House and affixed his name to the register. The clerk looked at him for a moment and asked if he wanted a room.

"Yes, and a good one," replied Dave. "Any baggage?"

"No."

"Our rates are \$10 a day, and we require cash in advance from unknown parties," said the clerk.

"Oh, darn your rates; give me the room. I want to wash," said Dave.

"All right. Ten dollars, please."

Dave ran his hand in his pocket, but all he could fish up was \$2.71. This sum was made up by a silver dollar, two silver half dollars, two quarters, a 20 cent piece and a penny.

"Oh, I'll pay you in the morning," said Dave, turning to go to the elevator. But the clerk knew a thing or two. He was not to be caught that way—not he.

"There is no deviation from our rules, sir," the clerk said politely but firmly. "You must pay in advance."

"Then I'll give you a check," said Gelvin, who was rapidly becoming angry.

He stepped back to the desk, filled out a check for \$500 and handed it to the clerk. But the clerk was not a greenhorn. He was a New Yorker, he was. He would not accept the check unless certified.

By this time Dave was mad. He said a few words in Latin, or in a language that sounded like it was of a foreign origin.

"Confound your rules, you blasted chump! I could buy and sell you ten times over, you pigheaded, pimply faced dude. If you don't think that check is good, send it over to the Chemical National."

The clerk called a messenger boy and dispatched him to the Chemical National, with a note asking if a check of \$500 signed by David Gelvin of Maitland, Mo., was good.

The clerk knew it was not, but Dave was fighting mad, and the clerk realized that if he did not make a seeming effort to ascertain the worth of the check he would get into trouble. While the messenger was absent Dave walked the floor of the magnificent office and talked to himself.

In due time the messenger returned with an answer. It read, "Mr. Gelvin's check worth \$500 is perfectly good."

The clerk at once became obsequious. There was nothing too good for Mr. Gelvin of Missouri.

"Well, give me back the check," said Dave. "I'll go over to the bank and cash it myself."

The check was handed to the irate man, and he marched out and never returned. The clerk was evidently filled with curiosity about the Missourian, for he sent a letter to Charley Donovan, cashier of the Maitland bank, asking if Gelvin's check for \$1,000 was good. Charley wrote back that Gelvin's check for \$1,000 was perfectly good; that it was good for \$10,000, for five times that, and then he would have a balance in the bank. "You dod bla ked fool," wrote Donovan, "if Gelvin takes a notion to buy your third rate hushery and offers a check for it, take it quick. It's as good as the gold."

Dave declares that the ambition of his life is to go back to New York some time and dazzle the eyes of that hotel clerk. He insists that when the time comes he is going to dress like a king, hire a corps of footmen, a dozen valets, carry 37 trunks, travel in a special car and go down to New York and throw that hotel clerk into fits.

This will explain why Gelvin is such a tireless worker. He has enough to live on in luxury and ease all the rest of his life, but he has not yet accumulated enough to make that New York trip in what he considers the proper style. Until he does he will work harder than any hired man on his place.—Omaha World-Herald.

What He Would Be.

"I regret to say," she said reprovingly, "that you do not always use words with a due regard for their exact meaning."

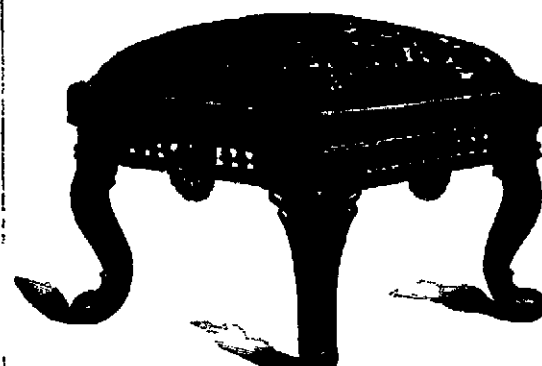
He bowed with becoming humility. "Now, if Fido had bitten you," she went on, caressing the dog, "you would doubtless be angry, and he might be mad."

He shook his head. "No," he replied with much feeling, "for he had no great love for the dog, 'he would not be mad; he would be dead.'"
—Chicago Post.

Somewhat True.

To err is human, and to stick to it is still more so.—Chicago News.

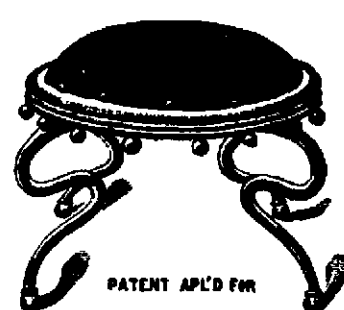
MAY BARGAINS!



Something New in Foot-stools

A partial clearance

Sale. Just when you are thinking of this class of goods. Probably just when you



want to buy. Only 75cts

Side Boards, Fine Bed Room Suites, Dining Tables, Fine Couches, Odd Chairs, Divans, Parlor Suites, positively will be sold at some price. A comparison of prices here you can appreciate only by seeing the goods. Discounts vary. In some cases you will get 30 per cent, and in no case on above goods will you get less than 15 per cent deduction from the marked value. This stock is by far the most complete, comprising the greatest variety of styles, found in Stark Co. COME EARLY and secure some of the great BARGAINS we have ever offered.

GASOLINE STOVES! REFRIGERATORS!
AT LOWEST PRICES } Two burner Gasoline Stove, only \$2.98
Refrig-rators from \$6 00 up.

Carpets. Seeing is buying here.
Beautiful designs in all weaves & qualities.
Prices as Low as the Lowest.

STOVES. See Our New Labelle, only \$12.75, 8x18, equal to any \$16.00 Stove sold elsewhere. With Bracket Reservoir, only \$18.75, usually sold for \$22.00.

THE VICTOR BICYCLE WITH LINE SPROCKET.
Only \$40. By an especial arrangement with the Factory we will furnish the new 1898 Victor at this Price THE STRAIGHT LINE SPROCKET is only used by the Victor.

The Thomas Bicycles Lead Them All.
For Style and Swiftmess they are Fast Wheels. We are closing out Samples of all makes of Bicycles, except Victor and Thomas. Good Wheels for Ladies only \$23.50.

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63 and 65 South Erie Street.

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Patterns and Colorings in
SPRING WALL PAPERS
are being received daily.

Prices Cheaper Than Ever
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Wall Paper Store.

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WALL PAPER

A VAGRANT MAGICIAN

Did a Lot of Tricks Which Mystified the Saloon Loungers.

A squat little fellow with sallow complexion, curly black hair, Roman features and Italian accent, strolled into the buffet of the Iroquois at 8:30 o'clock last night. He was about twenty-four years old, smooth shaven, wore a dark sack suit, tan overcoat and black derby hat. He walked up to the Hon. Cornelius Coughlin, leader of the Democracy of the South Side, and smiled.

"Presto!" he exclaimed in a soft guttural, and he plucked a lemon out of Mr. Coughlin's left ear.

"Presto!" he repeated, and picked a knife out of W. J. Connor's right eye.

"Presto!" he said again, and took a dollar out of Frank L. Bapst's nose.

He threw the dollar up in the air and it vanished. He stuck the knife in the lemon and tossed them ceilingward and they never came back—at least no one saw them. He held out his hand, palm upward, closed it, opened it, and lo! it held a deck of cards. He shuffled the cards quickly with a fan shuffle.

"Look at the card as I shuffle," he said to William K. Kinch. "Don't tell me what it is. You've thought? There's your card," and he threw a card face downward on the marble top of the table.

Kinch looked at the card.

"Wrong," he said, and threw the card down again on its face. "That's the nine of diamonds. I looked and thought of the five of clubs."

"Pick up the card," said the wizard.

Kinch picked it up. It was the five of clubs.

"Presto!" said the magician.

He handed the deck of cards to James Kennedy, who was sitting beside W. J. Connors.

"Look at a card," he said.

Kennedy peeped at a card.

"Pass the deck on," said the wizard.

Kennedy handed it to Connors, who peeped at a card and handed the deck to Bapst, who peeped at a card, and handed the deck to Coughlin, who peeped at a card, then he shuffled the deck and handed it back to the wizard, who shuffled the deck and took off the top card. He handed it to Kennedy. Kennedy looked at it.

"Wrong," he said, and handed it to Connors.

"Wrong," said Connors, and handed it to Bapst.

"Wrong," said Bapst, and handed it to Coughlin.

"Wrong," said Coughlin.

The card was the ace of spades.

"Look at the card again," said the wizard.

Coughlin looked. All saw it. The card was the three of clubs, the card Coughlin had selected in his peep into the pack. The wizard handed the card to Bapst, who looked at it, and lo! it was the Jack of clubs, Bapst's card. The wizard handed it to Connors, and lo! it was the queen of spades, Connors' card. The wizard handed it to Kennedy and it was the ace of spades again.

"Wrong," said Kennedy, "my card was the three of diamonds."

"That's the three of diamonds," said the wizard.

All looked. It was the three of diamonds.

By this time the cafe was crowded with people. Everyone was jostling and eager to see what would happen next. The wizard plucked cards from everywhere and sent them spinning into nowhere. He asked Commissioner Martin Maher to blindfold him. They not only tied a handkerchief over his eyes, but a waiter tied a towel over the handkerchief. Then, blindfolded, the wizard had four men select four cards without his touching the deck. They put the cards back in the deck, shuffled it, cut it into three piles and laid the piles on the marble table. The wizard borrowed a knife from Kinch's left ear and opened it.

"Presto!" said he, and scattered the cards over the table with the point of the blade.

Then one by one he picked out the four cards the four men had looked at and impaled them on the tip of the knife. He was blindfolded all the while and had not touched the deck with his fingers. The spectators began to feel creepy. The wizard removed the handkerchiefs from his eyes and took up a collection. His hat held a number of silver pieces. He jingled them and turned the hat upside down. There was nothing in it. He bought a drink. The glass seemed to vanish down his throat. He turned and took it out of a drummer's hat. He laid fifty cents on the cashier's desk, pointing at it and it vanished. He snapped his fingers and a lemon lay on the desk. He threw the lemon up in the air and walked out. The lemon vanished and the wizard found it in a man's hat in the lobby of the hotel.

He halted and tore a button off Mr. Coughlin's coat. He put it back and told Mr. Coughlin to blow on it. Mr. Coughlin blew and the button was back in place and bore no sign of having been removed. He threw a card up ten feet in the air. It sailed back and rested on his open palm. He did it again. He tossed a card a third time and it vanished. Then the wizard vanished, leaving a lot of dazed and creepy men behind him.

CHI'S

The opportunity is created for the man, not the man for the opportunity. The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

The catacombs of Rome are to be lighted by electricity.

Sneaky boots may be cured by the injection of powdered French chalk through a perforation in the inner sole.

Ten thousand of the greatest fault in our neighbors are of less consequence to us than one of the smallest in ourselves.

"Gracious me!" exclaimed a lady in a witness-box, "how should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

In Tenerife the people communicate with each other at a distance of over four miles by an organized system of whistling.

More than four thousand devices for coupling have been patented, and yet thousands of bachelors and maidens go it alone in this country.

A clergyman in Yonkers, N. Y., lectured on "Nails; their varieties and uses." He probably had his subject at his fingers' ends.

The telephone is in general use in Honolulu. The rent is very low there—one dollar per month for dwelling houses, and two dollars for business houses.

The phonoscope, a new invention, conveys to the physician the sounds made by any internal organ, and enables him to decide whether it is healthy or not.

"And now, my dear brethren, what shall I say more?" thundered the long-winded minister. "Amen!" came in sepulchral tones from the absent-minded deacon in the back of the church.

The fussy old gentleman looked at his watch and remarked, angrily, "I thought this train always ran on tick, conductor?" "Never, sir," responded the conductor; "never; Ticket, Sir!"

"See here, Maginnis, this man is doing twice the work you are." "That's what Ol' bin a-tellin' him for the past hour, son, but the bloody O'itallian won't stop!"

There's one streak of consolation in marrying a girl with a squint. You never need to fear her darling you to look her square in the face when you are explaining how it happens that you are late from your club.

A curious scene on a street of West Randolph, the other day, was a deaf and dumb man in conversation with a blind man. The former used the deaf and dumb alphabet and the blind man, by taking the other man's fingers in his own, could read what he said.

BRIEF NOTE OF NOTABLES

Rev. Edward Allen recently died at Fiverton, England, aged 101. Dr. Allen was "given up" in 1833, when he was compelled to abandon active work because of ill health. He was then told that he had incurable heart disease; nevertheless, he lived to become the oldest clergyman in his country.

Senator Bruce, who recently died after a long career of public usefulness, had for many years supported the widow and daughter of his former master. He thus expressed his gratitude for the kind treatment accorded him when a slave, and for the rudimentary education he received from the tutor of his master's son.

Princess Valdemar of Denmark, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres and the sister of Prince Henri d'Orleans has exhibited publicly at Copenhagen, 230 water-color drawings, the work of her own hand. Her pictures for the most part deal with still life, and the examples now on view are to be sold for the benefit of the poor.

M. Felix Faure is to visit Dijon during the summer in order to unveil there a statue of the late President Carnot. The monument is to be erected on the Place de la Republique, the largest space of the kind in the chief town of the Department of the Cote d'Or. M. Carnot represented the Cote d'Or in the National Assembly of 1871, and has family ties in the chief town of the department.

Lobengula's three sons are now being educated at Cape Town at the expense of the Chartered Company. Toward the end of last month Lomalangwe, Sitshwapa, Myoiyana and Mfungu, queens of Lobengula, accompanied by Mtyana, late headman of the Royal Regiment, two male attendants, named Mpikaibulawa and Mapitsholo, besides a brace of the queen's handmaidens, left by the southbound train for the purpose of visiting these three sons of Lobengula.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint.

It is not what you have in your chest but what you have in your heart that makes you rich.

"Work, but don't worry," the old saw says; but some people don't work, so they take it out in worrying.

The quickest way for a young man to become a millionaire is to marry a millionaire's heiress.

THE MCGREWS PROBABLY SAFE.

Ambassador May Sends a Reassuring Message Regarding the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The state department has received a dispatch from Ambassador May saying that the McGrews are not among the British colonial office list of missionaries killed in Sierra Leone, Africa.

He says that if they were stationed at Rabbet they are safe, as it is 40 miles from the place of massacre. The United Brethren of Christ asked the department to ascertain if the McGrews were safe.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Pittsburgh—
Pittsburgh..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 *—6 10 5
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 7 4
Batteries—Rhines and Schriver; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Swartwood. Attendance, 1,200.

At Philadelphia—
Philadelphia..... 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 —5 13 3
Baltimore..... 1 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 —9 12 0
Batteries—Pitt, Dugleby, McFarland and Fisher; Hughes and Bowdman. Umpires—Emmie and Andrews. Attendance, 13,500.

Second game—
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 —2 4 3
Baltimore..... 0 4 7 2 0 1 3 0 —17 15 2
Batteries—Pitt, Becker, McFarland and Fisher; McJames and Clarke. Umpires—Emmie and Andrews. Called at end of eighth on account of darkness.

At Chicago—
Chicago..... 0 1 5 0 1 0 0 0 —6 13 11 4
Cleveland..... 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 —0 10 5
Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; McAllister and O'Connor. Umpires—McDonald and O'Day. Attendance, 1,100.

At New York—
New York..... 0 0 4 1 0 0 1 3 *—9 14 2
Washington..... 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 —3 7 3
Batteries—Busie and Warner; Swain and McGuire. Umpires—Lynch and Connelly. Attendance, 4,000.

Second game—
New York..... 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 —11 11 5
Washington..... 5 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 —8 13 5
Batteries—Smyour, Grady and Warner; Duenn, Amole and Farrell. Umpires—Lynch and Connelly. Attendance, 6,000.

At Boston—
Boston..... 0 3 0 0 0 1 7 1 *—12 18 0
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —0 1 2
Batteries—Lewis and Bergen; Yeager and Grim. Umpires—Snyder and Curry. Attendance, 2,500.

League Standing.
W L P. C. W L P. C.
Cincinnati..... 17 4 810 Pittsburgh..... 12 11 522
Cleveland..... 16 8 666 Philadelphia..... 9 10 474
Boston..... 15 9 625 Brooklyn..... 9 10 474
New York..... 13 8 619 St. Louis..... 5 15 360
Baltimore..... 11 7 511 Louisville..... 6 19 340
Chicago..... 11 10 524 Washington..... 4 17 180

Games Scheduled For Today.

Pittsburgh at Baltimore.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Fort Wayne—
Fort Wayne..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 —4 5 2
Mansfield..... 1 0 3 0 1 2 2 0 —9 10 2
Batteries—Alloway and Campbell; Miller and Belt.

At Toledo—
Toledo..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —2 4 1
Grand Rapids..... 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 —8 13 5
Batteries—Ewing, Blue and Arthur. Altrock and Cote.

At Springfield—
Springfield..... 5 1 0 3 0 1 0 2 —12 13 1
Dayton..... 0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 —6 11 8
Batteries—Wells, Dolan and Graffius, Brown and Donahue.

At Youngstown—
Youngstown..... 0 1 0 3 1 2 0 0 —7 12 3
New Castle..... 0 3 5 1 1 2 0 0 —12 18 3
Batteries—Dismore, Martin and Zinnar; Johnson and Barclay.

Interstate Standing.

W L P. C. W L P. C.
New Castle..... 8 619 Gr. Rapids..... 11 542
Toledo..... 13 9 591 Mansfield..... 9 10 474
Springfield..... 12 8 100 Ft. Wayne..... 9 12 429
Dayton..... 11 9 550 Youngst. W..... 5 18 217

The Interstate Schedule.

Grand Rapids at Toledo, Mansfield at Fort Wayne, Dayton at Springfield and New Castle at Youngstown.

Presbyterian Mission Conference.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 18.—The annual mission conference of the Presbyterian church held its open session yesterday under direction of the board of foreign missions. Rev. D. L. Gifford of Seoul, Korea, led the devotional exercises. Rev. Henry V. Noyes of prominent in foreign mission work discussed their labors of the past year.

Why is it that nearly all aged persons are thin?

And yet, when you think of it, what could you expect?

Three score years of wear and tear are enough to make the digestion weak. Yet the body must be fed.

In Scott's Emulsion, the work is all done; that is, the oil in it is digested, all ready to be taken into the blood. The body rests, while the oil feeds and nourishes, and the hypophosphites makes the nerves steady and strong.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 18.—From all appearances it has dawned upon the bulls in the stock market that the war is not over, and may not be for a while. The prices of a great many of our securities are, today, much higher than in times of peace and prosperity. "This true that railroad earnings are better than for years; yet there is some very bearish news afloat from foreign countries, and the late advance in stocks was nothing but manipulation to unload long stocks in the weaker hands, and any day you may see a scramble to cover. The money market is quiet. Sugar was weak and had its influence on other industrial.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

Open-High-Low-Close
Ing.

American Sugar..... 137 157 133 139
American Tobacco..... 110 111 108 109
Atchafalpa (Pfd.)..... 31 31 30 30
C. & O..... 101 101 100 100
Chicago Gas..... 97 96 94 94
Jersey Central..... 95 95 94 94
Louisville & Nashville..... 55 55 54 54
Massachusetts..... 103 103 101 101
Missouri Pacific..... 33 33 32 32
Rock Island..... 103 103 100 100
St. Paul..... 95 95 94 94
Western Union..... 90 90 89 89

CHICAGO, May 18.—Wheat was again weak. Cables run lower and traders were disposed to take short side for turn. Receipts in the northwest were large, but Chicago had only 251 cars. Trade was centered in May and September. Clearances 270,000. Puts and calls on September, 864, 591.

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Legal Notice.

Jacob Smith, whose residence and post-office address are Harvard, Wayne County, Iowa, will take notice that on May 18, 1898, Catherine Smith, plaintiff, filed her petition against him, a defendant, in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, Cause No. 13,822, to recover from him the sum of \$250, with interest at 6% per annum, on \$21.43 thereof from May 25th, 1893, on \$240.00 thereof from April 1st, 1895, and on \$61.00 thereof from Oct. 25th, 1896, on three promissory notes executed by him to her, one of them for \$23.94, dated Nov. 8th, 1874, payable one year after its date, with \$50 endorsed as paid thereon May 25th, 1888, another of them for the sum of \$90, dated April 1st, 1895, payable twelve months after its date, with \$5 interest, and the last one of them for \$60, dated March 7th, 1899, payable four weeks after its date, with \$10 paid thereon on Oct. 23rd, 1899; that for the first mentioned sum of money, with interest as aforesaid, she asks judgment against him, and for her costs of suit; that an order of attachment in said action has been duly issued against his property in said Stark County, and levy thereon made, and that James A. Wilson and the Massillon Elm Run Coal Co. have also been garnished in said action, and duly notified as garnishees.

Said Jacob Smith is required to answer the said petition by July 9th, 1898.

CATHARINE SMITH,
By H. B. Hays, Attorney.

Massillon, O., May 18, 1898.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
STARK COUNTY, ss.
James D. Gillan, Exr.

ORDER OF SALE
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed for sale at public auction, on the premises in the city of Massillon, on

the following described real estate, to-wit:
Situating in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and State of Ohio, known as and being sixty (60) feet and four (4) inches in width, front and rear, off the west side of lot 10, situated on the original plat of the town of Massillon, Ohio, which lot is known as lot number one hundred and sixty-eight (168) of the city of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, excepting seventy-one (71) feet off the north end of said tract.

Appraised at six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) terms Cash. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY, ss.
Conrad, Deagel & Brown, } Order of Sale.

Benjamin F. Stump et al.
By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

the following described real estate, to-wit:
Situating in the Township of Perry County, Ohio, and State of Ohio, known as and being sixty (60) feet and four (4) inches in width, front and rear, off the west side of lot 10, situated on the original plat of the town of Massillon, Ohio, which lot is known as lot number one hundred and sixty-eight (168) of the city of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, excepting seventy-one (71) feet off the north end of said tract.

Appraised at six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) terms Cash. Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p.m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, ss.
STARK COUNTY, ss.
Jennie Coleman, } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, one-half mile west of West Brook